

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## U. S. MARINES OCCUPY SOVIET AREA IN PEKING

With Guards of Other Protocol Powers Americans Assume Control

## CHINESE LEADERS AGREE TO THE STEP

Northern Government Still Examining Documents Seized in Recent Embassy Raid

PEKING, April 21 (AP)—American marines today scaled the western wall of the Soviet compound, forced the gate and with guards of the other protocol powers took over control of the wall. The move was described as necessary for carrying out the regular defense program of the legation quarter.

The Chinese authorities agreed to the step, but owing to a hitch the gates were locked. The American marines then scaled the wall.

A few Chinese police are still occupying the premises recently raided in the compound, but they are expected to leave shortly. Then the compound will be vacant except for the foreign guards along the wall. Soviet consular officials still occupy the Embassy proper.

The Peking Government dispatched instructions to its representative in Moscow today to inform the Soviet Government that a careful examination was still being made of the documents seized in the raid on Soviet buildings in the Embassy compound at Peking two weeks ago, and that consequently the Government has no way of complying with the Soviet demands in connection with the raid.

The Chinese representative was told to inform the Soviet that the raid was conducted on premises outside the Embassy proper, which the police scrupulously refrained from entering.

"True," the reply states. "Diplomats enjoy special immunities, but that does not confer on them the right to carry out illegal practices. Even a casual preliminary examination revealed much incriminating evidence, such as Communistic propaganda and an extensive secret correspondence with places throughout the country, the object of which was to undermine the Chinese Government's authority."

Rioting and Looting Prevalent in Hankow

SHANGHAI, April 21 (AP)—Rioting and looting are prevalent in Hankow, said a wireless dispatch from that city today. Eighty-five Americans were hugging the edge of the foreign settlement, reluctant to desert their property.

It was learned authoritatively that if the Chinese at Hankow should attempt a repetition of the Nanking outrage, the foreign warships would act without delay. Among the foreign aircraft anchored in the Yangtze off Hankow are eight American vessels—the Isabel, Cincinnati, Nos. Preble, Pruit, Monocacy, Pigeon and Villalobos.

An unconfirmed rumor was received from Hankow that Michael Borodin, Russian adviser to the Hankow Government, was under detention.

**Business Property Sealed**

From Nanking it was learned by wireless that, firing between that city and Pukow, on the opposite side of the Yangtze, had been resumed.

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## DRY LAW ISSUE MUST BE FACED, SAYS MR. MCADOO

Parties Should Not Dodge It, He Declares—Urges "Economic Tariff"

BALTIMORE, April 21 (AP)—An extraordinary demoralization of public standards and private patriotism, is indicated, "when a speech which merely stands emphatically against nullification of the Constitution of the United States, and for its amendment of lawful means only, should be criticized and denounced by some alleged leaders of thought," says William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter appearing in the Manufacturers' Record, published here.

"This is a great issue, and neither of the major political parties should be permitted to evade it in 1928."

The speech referred to was delivered by Mr. McAdoo before the Ohio State Bar Association at Toledo last January. "Prohibition nullification and lawlessness," Thus he dress, Mr. McAdoo said, was "a more considered" one than that delivered in Los Angeles last fall. His letter was in reply to one from Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, congratulating him on both speeches.

The reaction in the country to the Toledo speech, the former Secretary said, "has been unusually favorable and most gratifying to me. The wet press condemned it and abused me personally, but did not answer the argument."

Mr. McAdoo, in setting forth also his position on tariff legislation, declared:

"In any future tariff legislation agriculture must, to the extent that it is possible to give it an economic bene-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## CHORAL MUSIC MORE POPULAR, "Singing Biennial" Indicates

Minnesingers, Troubadours, Festival of Song Returning, Federation Told at Chicago Meeting as Prizes Are Announced for Winners in National Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—"Verily, the days of the minnesingers, the troubadours and festivals of song are returning. A wave of appreciation of choral music is sweeping over the country."

With this introduction, Mrs. Frank A. Selberling, who is a former president of the federation and chairman of its education committee.

In conformity with the novel plan of this convention here, the problem of the minnesingers, the troubadours and festivals of song are returning. A wave of appreciation of choral music is sweeping over the country."

With this introduction, Mrs. Frank A. Selberling opened Education Day of the National Federation of Music Clubs convention here. The problem of the minnesingers, the troubadours and festivals of song are returning. A wave of appreciation of choral music is sweeping over the country."

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## NEW BOND COURT IN CHICAGO ACTS AS CRIME CHECK

Judge Jonas Describes How It Will Protect Public From Future Losses

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO.—A contribution to the forces operating here to reduce crime is the recent establishment of a "bond court" in the Municipal Court of Chicago.

The function of this court is to determine the validity of every bond offered to a municipal court and to cite for contempt of court any person who proffers a fraudulent bond. Astonishing conditions have come to light since the court opened. Heretofore no check was made to ascertain whether bonds were valid.

Substantial progress has been made from the beginning of the new system, is reported by Judge Edgar A. Jonas, in charge. He declared, in an interview, that he hopes to be able to help reduce the number of spurious, fictitious and false bonds by at least 90 per cent here.

To do so would take away from the confirmed criminal one of the most powerful weapons he has been using against society here—a fake bond to obtain his liberty. Judge Jonas continued, adding that another outstanding defense the Chicago criminal uses is the practice of obtaining as many continuances in trial courts as it is possible to get so that witnesses and others may become weary.

Traces Court's Beginnings

The better bond movement began several months ago when municipal

court judges commented that the average criminal foreclosed his bond rather than appear for trial, Judge Jonas recalled. Citizens complained too, of being cheated by professional bondsmen and so Judge Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court, organized a committee charged with investigating records and the situation regarding criminal bonds in the municipal court. Judge Jonas was named chairman and his associates were Judge Daniel P. Trude and Judge Howard Hayes.

A three month's investigation by this committee convinced its members that the existing system of accepting bonds was ineffective. Then came an incident that resulted in immediate action to prevent use of false bonds. Judge Jonas declared, "This was discovery that the name of Judge Max Luster, of the Municipal Court, had been forged by two bondsmen to a \$97,000 bond for a felon with a criminal record, a clerk having issued a release after midnight for which he was rewarded with a \$40 gift," Judge Jonas continued. It was this incident that speeded planning of a bond court for investigation of bonds and for protection of the public.

Card System as Safeguard

It is planned to establish a system of checking all bonds relative to felonies, carrying concealed weapons, and certain other cases, and to conduct a bureau in the office of the recorder of deeds as a further check against the first office's inquiry. A double card system will be started, and no judge will accept a bond until it has been verified by the bureau in the recorder's office, which will show without question whether the bond-signer actually has sufficient equity in the property scheduled.

It will be necessary for the person or persons getting the bonds to provide identification certificates and for the bondsmen to prove his identity fit, get equal, or even greater, consideration than industry. The maladjustment between industry and agriculture, to which the present tariff has contributed so greatly, is one of the outstanding economic problems of the country."

"A tariff upon economic grounds," he said at another point, "is justifiable; whereas, a tariff based upon a system of political rewards or for the purpose of political advantage cannot be justified. The Republican Party has given us always the latter kind of tariff legislation, and while I admit that certain economic advantages that ought to be secured in any tariff are embraced in the political tariff, yet if the political element was removed the economic advantages would be greater."

The tariff commission appointed by President Wilson, of which he was one of the strongest advocates, he said, "was doing magnificent work for the country, but when the Republicans regained control of the Government they promptly transformed the commission into a political agency and the same old abuses have crept into our tariff system."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by advanced students, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15. Free. Public organ recital by Prof. Harry B. Jepson of Yale University, Trinity Church, 8.

Cambridge Boy Scout Jamboree, Horticultural Hall, 7:15; conference extends through tomorrow.

Rotary Club banquet, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

Bowling dinner, Cambridge Rubber Company, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Robert Morris Association dinner, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Y. M. C. A., 8:30.

Musical gymnasium, Boston Gymnasium, exercise, Roslindale, Arenas, 8.

Dinner to T. Z. Koo, secretary of the National T. M. C. A. Council in China, Town Hall, 6:30.

Address by Graham McNamee, radio announcer, Florence, Millbrook, sprague, Boston City Club, 8.

Dinner meeting of the New England Wholesale Cos. Association, Coplay Plaza, 6:45.

Musical review, "The Runaway," by the Roslindale Temple Club, Rialto Theatre, Roslindale, 8.

Testimonial dinner to James A. McCabe, by the Board of Chamber of Commerce, Worcester, 7.

Meeting of the New England Committee for the Lausanne Conference, Central Congregational Church, 8.

Dinner, New England Bakers' Association, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Concert by the combined musical clubs of Brown University, University Club, 8.

Theaters

R. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cross-Cross," 8:15.

Cop—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.

Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yvette," 8:15.

Majestic—"Picwick," 8:15.

Playhouse—"Mimosa," 8:15.

Repertory—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 8.

St. James—"Little Old New York," 8:15.

State—Exhibitions.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Paintings in special exhibition section.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.; admission free.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by American and European masters.

Boston Art Club—Window display paintings by Boston artists.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, Cambridge—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year, \$1.50; two years, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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by presence in court of a person who will state under oath that he knows nothing to the person represented.

With these few remarks Judge Jonas said he expects rapid progress to be made. He announced that the investigation so far has shown that professional bondsmen, petty politicians, police officials, some attorneys, and other groups are involved in a bond ring of more than 100 persons who may be guilty of perjury, conspiracy, and forgery.

No Check Under Old System

This ring has put on the market hundreds ofurious, fictitious and false bonds and many criminals with long records have thereby escaped, he declared. Under the old system there was no checking to see whether a bondsman actually did own the property scheduled, only his oath having been required. It was learned by Judge Jonas that more than 900 persons were authorized to approve bonds and that, because of lack of a system, more than one-third of these were found to be defective.

Fifty per cent of the forfeited bonds in the Municipal Court were not sued on, it was further shown. Judge Jonas found by investigating 56 bonds signed by a so-called "ring" that 54 were for felony cases and that every one of these bonds was forfeited.

A blacklist has been made up giving names of 100 persons from whom it is forbidden to keep a bond. Investigation by the new court showed that 800 of the persons on that list were active in signing bonds, Judge Jonas said.

(Continued from Page 1)

fit, get equal, or even greater, consideration than industry. The maladjustment between industry and agriculture, to which the present tariff has contributed so greatly, is one of the outstanding economic problems of the country."

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EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Statler, luncheon, 1.

Luncheon in honor of Huntington Gilchrist, member of the mandate commission of the League of Nations, auspices of the League of Nations, Nonpartisan American Union, 12:15.

Baseball, American League, Red Sox vs. Senators, Fenway Park, 3.

Music, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, with showers tonight and probably Friday; colder tonight and Friday; fresh east to north winds.

South New England: Probably rain tonight and Friday; cold Friday in the interior; strong southeast winds.

Early Sunday: Windy, with rain tonight and Friday; cold Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong east winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

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Boston ..... 64 Nantucket ..... 56

Buffalo ..... 46 New Orleans ..... 72

Charleston ..... 72 New York ..... 64

Chicago ..... 40 Pittsburgh ..... 64

Detroit ..... 24 Portland, Me. ..... 62

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Galveston ..... 50 St. Louis ..... 42

Hartford ..... 65 St. Paul ..... 30

Jacksonville ..... 73 Tampa ..... 44

Kansas City ..... 34 Washington ..... 68

Los Angeles ..... 58

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:08 p.m.; Friday, 2:14 a.m.

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and  
Double Life

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LARGEST IN THE WORLD

## KUOMINTANG NOT EXTREMIST

Dr. C. T. Wang Declares That It Is a Definitely Chinese Organization

By STANLEY HIGH

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondent)

—That the moderate wing of the Kuomintang is certain, eventually, to rout the Communist extremists, is the opinion of Dr. C. T. Wang, when he was interviewed here by The Christian Science Monitor representative. Dr. Wang, who is Yale graduate and a member of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party, has been made up to the party have been, in the past, somewhat moderate toward the party's disruption. "The fact is," he said, "that the attention of the Kuomintang has been occupied with the war against the north. In my opinion, three months will see that conflict drawing toward a successful conclusion. Then you may depend upon it that the Nationalists will turn to the task of strengthening the party administration in the territory that has been occupied and in weeding out the undesirables. The recent attack of Gen. Chang Kai-shek upon the Communists is merely a forerunner of a more general attack that is certain to come in the near future."

Grounds for Optimism

When I asked Dr. Wang the basis

for his optimism concerning the suc-

cess of the Nationalists, he pointed

to the dwindling support of the

northerners. Even the backing of

Chang Teo-lin, according to Dr.

Wang, is less certain than

the finances of the Mukden Govern-

ment are said to be in a perilous

state. The currency has fallen to

one-fourth its normal value. Its pres-

ent status is maintained, Dr. Wang

said, by purely arbitrary measures

and the use of force.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, have now extended their terri-

tory to include some of the richest provinces in China. They have ex-  
panded their labor organizations un-  
til they can be sure of support even in the territory ostensibly held by Northern troops. With the crumbl-

ing of the Mukden Govern-

ment, Dr. Wang emphasized that any

understanding of the present situa-

tion in

## NATIONAL UNITY SEEN IN ARABIA

**World Must Recognize New Power, American Oriental Society Is Told**

CINCINNATI, O., April 21 (Special)—The Arabia which was once the convenient football of the great powers has passed, and in its place has come a nation that would try the mettle of any aggressive people, according to a thesis presented by Prof. James A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania in an address before the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society here.

Professor Montgomery, who is the retiring president of the society, discussed some phases of Arabia overlooked by students of Semitic history, and presented a survey of events in the physical field.

"It is a fact, although unknown and often ignored," Professor Montgomery said, "that the language of all that ancient Semitic territory is Arabic. And Arabic is a living literary tongue, with its presses teeming with newspapers and journals. It is a language which need expect no rival, however much the cosmopolitan person may add European languages to his repertoire."

The speaker sketched in detail the history of Arabia in recent decades, showing the influences that have wrought the national and ethnic unity which prevails throughout the peninsula today.

The Arab feels himself the heir of the ancient Semitic race and territory, said Professor Montgomery, and this is a tradition having a more solid reason than the dress of Greeks for the recovery of Byzantium, than the ambition of Italy for the restoration of the Imperium Romanum. For the Arab has always been at the back door of those lands of civilization, of Iraq, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine.

"The new and striking fact is that Islam is now centered again in its ancient home of Arabia. And the Arab world is developing a positive self-directed character which can no longer be vaguely denied or diplomatically evaded. The day of the high hand with Arabia is over, indeed it never succeeded there. The European nations will have to watch their steps and it will be part of their wisdom to accept with modesty the counter-poses of the Arab mind."

Dr. William Morris, president of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, was elected president of the society for the ensuing year. Vice presidents elected were Prof. Franklin Edgeron of Yale University; Dr. Charles R. Lannan of Harvard, and Dr. Maurice Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins. Other officers chosen were Dr. Charles J. Ogden of New York, corresponding secretary; Dr. Ludovic S. Bull, of New York, recording secretary; Prof. J. C. Archer of New Haven, treasurer, and Dr. Max L. Margolis of Philadelphia, and Prof. Norman Brown of Philadelphia, editor of the journal.

New directors elected were Prof. Albert Lybyer, Prof. D. L. Luckenbach, and Dr. Berthold Laufer of Chicago and Prof. Harold H. Bender of Princeton University.

The society adopted a resolution approving the establishing of an advanced school of Indo-Iranian research, with headquarters in India.

The board of directors was authorized to take the preliminary steps of interesting scholars and others concerned with Oriental research and learning, and of raising the funds necessary for founding the institution.

Prof. Norman Brown of the University of Pennsylvania was named chairman of the committee to draft the program for the school.

**NATION SEEKING WAYS  
TO PREVENT WASTE IN  
DISTRIBUTING GOODS**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21 (Special)—Elimination of waste is one aim of a census of distribution now being undertaken by the Department of Commerce in several large cities.

The census has been begun in greater Kansas City and is expected

to require nearly two months for its completion. It is designed to furnish an accurate index to the volume of distribution of types of business, commercial and personal, and to reveal the nature of demand for all commodities distributed. Similar canvases have been planned or undertaken in other large centers, including Baltimore, Syracuse, Providence, Atlanta, Fargo (N. D.), Seattle, San Francisco, and Denver. The idea is to determine the feasibility of making as complete a record of consumption in the United States as has been made of production.

The census here is progressing in co-operation with the industrial department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

## SOCIALISTS TAKE MIDDLE COURSE

**Congress in Paris Frames Policy Which Will Affect Parliamentary Situation**

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 21.—The Socialist congress here has framed a policy which will considerably affect the parliamentary situation. The Socialists number over 100 in the Chamber and with the milder Radicals can dominate the assembly. Their alliance with the Radicals was virtually ended when Raymond Poincaré took office. The congress had to choose between a renewed alliance with the Radicals, or closer association with the Communists who constitute an extremely active party.

A middle course presented itself and was taken. But although the Socialists have refused the offer to form a single party with the Communists and decline to support the Radicals, undoubtedly the tendency is distinctly toward the Left.

There has always been vigorous protest against the tactics of the 1924 elections which associated the Socialists with the Radicals, and the desire to escape was blamed for the complete failure of the Left bloc. It is likely that those tactics will not be repeated.

Three motions were before the congress, and by an overwhelming majority, the central motion was carried. It condemns collaboration with the Radicals, and refuses not only participation in governmental responsibility but also outside support. It admits occasional momentary common action, but that is all. On the other hand, it recognizes that between Bolshevism and Socialism there is an incontestable community of doctrinal purposes and hopes that the two parties will rejoin each other in a united proletariat.

Yet Bolshevik horrors are denounced and a junction of the parties in the present circumstances is condemned.

This resolution becomes the charter of the Socialists, and it is obvious that if it is followed French Socialists will move from their recent reformist position to a potential revolutionist basis.

## HOMESTEAD LANDS OFFERED VETERANS

**Islands in Mississippi River  
to Come Under Law**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—From June 10, 1927, to Sept. 8, 1927, all islands in the Mississippi River below Cairo, Ill., belonging to the United States, will become subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States by qualified former service men of the World War and those persons, having valid existing rights or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation by recent order of the Secretary of the Interior, will become subject to entry Dec. 1, Hubert Work.

After Sept. 9, 1927, all remaining under any applicable public land law by the public generally.

Application forms may be obtained by writing the Commissioner-General, Land Office, Washington, D. C.

## These Men Direct Activities of Ontario Educational Association



FOUR OF THE BIG FIVE.  
Executives of Notable Educational Body Now in Session at Toronto, Ont. From Left to Right—R. M. Speirs, Toronto, Treasurer; E. J. Radcliffe, Toronto, Past President; Dr. E. H. Wickware, Smiths Falls, President; A. E. Bryson, Toronto, Secretary. The Fifth Member of the Executive is C. G. Kelly, of Hamilton, Vice-President, Who Was Not Present When the Photograph Was Taken.

where all applications must be filed, except in the case of islands in Arkansas and Louisiana. Applications for these islands must be filed in the district land office at Little Rock, Ark., and at Baton Rouge, La.

Applicants for entry must be thoroughly acquainted with the land desired, since they are required to swear in their application as to its character and nonoccupancy and must describe the desired land by its legal subdivision, section, township and range number, according to the public land survey.

## POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS IMPROVE

**Authorities Cease to Punish  
German Parents**

By Wireless

BERLIN, April 21.—The improvement in Polish-German relations has progressed a further step, now that the Polish authorities in Upper Silesia have ceased to punish German parents who refused to send their children to Polish schools and who demanded German minority schools.

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## SOUTH'S VOTERS REPORTED COOL TO GOV. SMITH

Democratic Finance Director Finds States Stand Firm for Dry Candidate

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, April 21—Coolness and indifference characterizes the sentiment of the Southern Democracy to the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, according to Jesse H. Jones of Houston, Tex., director of finance for the Democratic National Committee and publisher of the Houston Chronicle. Mr. Jones is here on a visit and has already conferred with Clem L. Shaver, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who came to New York yesterday.

The question of prohibition transcends that of the religious issue in the thought of southern voters, Mr. Jones continued. He declared that if Governor Smith could make a statement on prohibition "as clear and convincing as his reply to Charles C. Marshall on the church issue," he might win the South.

Mr. Jones said that the situation in the South regarding Governor Smith's presidential "boom" has not changed since the national convention held in New York in 1924. He expressed the opinion, however, that if Governor Smith was nominated at the 1928 Democratic convention he would carry the southern states in the ensuing election.

### Tired of Being Defeated

Mr. Jones declared that Democratic leaders in the South were "getting tired of being defeated" in national elections and that some of them saw in Governor Smith's candidacy a chance of success at the polls next year. This, he emphasized, was the thought of political leaders. The people themselves, he added, are not very much interested in Governor Smith.

According to Mr. Jones, Governor Smith has no chance of winning the Texas delegation to the Democratic national convention. The same, he added, applies in his opinion, to William Gibbs McAdoo.

"But Mr. McAdoo could get more votes in Texas than could Governor Smith," he continued. "Mr. McAdoo, as a prominent Wilson Democrat, had strong hold in Texas, and nothing has intervened to destroy it."

The bulk of Democratic opinion in the South, he said, "would have to be made over" to open the way toward support of the South for Governor Smith in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President.

### Prefer Another Candidate

"The general feeling among Democrats in the South is that they would rather not have Governor Smith if another candidate of caliber with a chance to win is available."

Mr. Jones said he knew of nothing that was being done in an organized way in the South to further Governor Smith's candidacy.

In reply to a question, he said he regarded it as "likely" that by the time the Democratic national convention is held Governor Smith's managers may be in a position to tell the convention that, in the event of his nomination, Governor Smith will have the electoral vote of all the southern states.

"Of course," he added, "that does not include the border states, which can never be relied upon. Some people who ought to know are not so optimistic in regard to the

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southern states as I am. For instance, they have misgivings regarding Virginia."

**Seeks Attitude on Prohibition.**

Mr. Jones gave out an editorial which he had printed in his newspaper regarding Governor Smith, in which it was said, in part:

"Now that he has made it clear that his religion would have no more influence upon him in administering the office of President than the religion of others who have held that office, he influenced them, the next question to consider is what Governor Smith's attitude will be on prohibition."

"If he will make it as clear to the West and South, to the rest of the country, that the President, nor even Congress by unanimous vote, cannot alter the Constitution of the United States, without another constitutional amendment, and that prohibition is now in our Constitution, and that in taking the oath of office the President must swear to uphold the Constitution and to enforce the laws, he will be meeting another important question, and be more readily acceptable as the Democratic leader."

**Meditate on Pleasant Things, Is Advice of Chauncey Depew**

**In Anniversary Talk With "Boys and Girls From the Papers" Veteran Humorist Gives Happiness Recipe**

—Says Woman May Become President

**NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—** Chauncey M. Depew, lawyer, banker, railroad director and after-dinner speaker, gave his annual interview today in his office to a group he called "the boys and girls from the papers." The occasion was his ninety-third anniversary.

The chairman of the board of the New York Central Railroad answered half a hundred questions, covering as many subjects, and for all found ready answer; and he did not appear half as serious as some of his questioners.

Take politics, for instance, on which he discoursed waggishly. Some asked him about the forthcoming presidential elections. "I'm not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet," Mr. Depew replied. The questioners were persistent. They wanted to know who would be the next President. As a staunch Republican, Mr. Depew said, smiling, "I can only predict the re-election of President Coolidge if he is nominated and his opponent is Governor Smith."

When someone asked him about the restlessness of modern youth, Mr. Depew advised to him as explained. "Oh," he said, "I know what you mean. Well, when I was a boy up in Kipskill." He intimated that restlessness was a permanent attribute of youth, no matter how manifested, and one not to be seriously regretted.

"Yes," he answered another question.

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## Mr. MacDonald, in Reminiscent Mood, Shuns Affairs of State

**Former British Prime Minister, in Friendly Chat With Washington Reporters, Recalls That Pennsylvania Avenue Had Mud Puddles 20 Years Ago**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, April 21—The group of newspapermen knew they should be angling for striking observations on weighty political and international problems, but in spite of themselves and Mr. MacDonald's friendliness, somehow or other the conversation always got back to mud puddles.

Mr. MacDonald started it all by observing that he was enjoying greatly his "sentimental journey."

A young man of the group immediately inquired if the distinguished visitor had ever been in Washington before.

"Ah, yes, several times," came the answer. "The last time was some 20 years ago, a little more than that, but I like to say 20 years; it doesn't sound so much. And the city hasn't changed very much. In coming up Pennsylvania Avenue this morning I saw an old ramshackle bookstall that I remembered having browsed in when I was here the last time."

**Sees Many Improvements**

"But Washington is as lovely as ever, particularly this beautiful spring time. I must say whatever change there has been has been very much for the better. The streets are so splendid. I recall very clearly that when I was here last time there were large holes and water puddles on Pennsylvania Avenue. Now everything is so well built and taken care of."

"How do you like the change in the American scene, the speed, the building up?" was asked.

"The scene has changed tremendously and has much improved," Mr. MacDonald replied. "Everything is busier than it was when I was here, but then I am not attracted to you folks by your bustle. If there were not something in you which was deeper and finer than your bustle I would not be so fond of you."

"Your cities are becoming such beautiful places. New York was averaging among such great structures, many of them of great beauty. You are devoting much more time and effort and money to beauty and beautiful things than was done when I was here."

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**Occupation \_\_\_\_\_**

## LITERACY AND RURAL EDUCATION EXTENSION IS GOAL OF GEORGIA

**Increased Appropriation for Education, Complete Change of Present Tax System and Other Progressive Measures Asked For**

MACON, Ga. (Special Correspondence)—Extended rural education and an intensive crusade for literacy were among the principal topics discussed at the recent annual convention of the Georgia Educational Association held here. The association adopted a legislative program advocating increased State appropriations for education in this State, a complete revision of the present tax system and other changes in the present educational system of Georgia.

The program as adopted follows in part:

"We recommend that the General Assembly be asked to authorize a state-wide educational survey by educational experts."

"That \$5,000,000 be asked for the support of the public schools for the years 1928 and 1929, to be divided as at present."

"That \$1,000,000 be asked for the year 1928 and the same for the year 1929 for distribution under the Equalization Law."

"We approve of a state retirement fund for teachers and recommend that a proper study be made of the question."

"We recommend a campaign for the eradication of illiteracy, both among adults and those under 21 years old, by the census of 1930. We suggest that an appropriation of \$25,000 or as much as may be needed, be asked for the work annually until completed, to be used by the illiteracy commission."

"We recommend that the compulsory school attendance law be strengthened and that an amendment to the present law be presented to the General Assembly that higher minimum of compulsory attendance should be required."

The convention indorsed a number of child welfare bills which are due for consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

These measures indorsed by the

## JAPAN MAY GIVE HELP TO BANKS

**Cabinet Adopts Thorough Policy of Stabilization—Banks Open Overnight**

TOKYO, April 21 (AP)—The new Japanese Cabinet, after an all-day extraordinary session to consider the financial situation, announced tonight:

"After careful deliberation and collecting of reports from various directions, the Government has decided to adopt a thorough policy of financial stabilization."

The character of the steps to be taken was not made known, but it is expected that tomorrow will bring the solution, perhaps a moratorium or government assistance to the bank.

Various Tokyo banks remained open tonight, paying depositors.

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Rauter's Tokyo correspondent says the conference of bankers held at Baron Tanaka's residence today to discuss the serious Japanese financial situation broke up without taking any decision.

Consequently he adds, the new Government is apparently faced with three choices: First, to convocate a special session of the Diet for the passage of legislation enabling the Bank of Japan to meet the requirements of those banks which are experiencing runs; second, to restore other drastic expedients without delay; and third, to proclaim a moratorium.

Despite the general slackening in business, the correspondent says, the silk market does not seem to have suffered much.

The correspondent also says the Taisho Bank has suspended for three weeks. The Taisho has a paid-up capital of 2,000,000 yen (\$1,000,000) and deposits of 7,000,000 yen (\$3,500,000).

The Exchange Telegraph reports that the Moji Bank and the Kokura Bank, both on Kyushu Island, have closed.

## ALBERTA OBJECTS TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS

OTTAWA, April 21 (Special)—The Supreme Court of Canada this morning rendered judgment upholding the report of the Federal Government to impose conditions upon Alberta in regard to educational matters. Last year the Dominion Parliament in bringing down a measure returning to Alberta its natural resources, added a clause making it obligatory upon the Province to apply revenue from certain Dominion lands to the Separate (Roman Catholic) schools. Alberta objected and the matter went to the Supreme Court. The court effect made general that when Parliament made provisions for separate schools when creating Alberta into a Province, it did go beyond its legislative competence. Alberta may refuse to accept control of its natural resources under such conditions.

## CONSPIRACY RUMOR DENIED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, April 21 (AP)—Rumors which developed overnight of a conspiracy by naval and military officers in behalf of the former dictator, General Pangalos, were denied yesterday by Minister of Marine Canaris. He declared the rumors were spread by partisans of General Pangalos, and scouted the idea of any disloyalty in the army and navy.

In connection with the rumors, the newspaper printed copies of letters alleged to have been written by General Pangalos from Port Said, on the Island of Crete, claiming the forces of Crete were on his side in a plan to overthrow the Government.

Interviewed on the situation gen-

erally by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Lady de Villiers, one of the most prominent members of the Women's Suffrage movement in the country, said that the enfranchisement of women in South Africa was bound to come.

"The most prejudiced opponent of votes for women," she said, "knows in his heart that women will get the franchise, and that are many years have passed. South Africa may be the last country with any pretensions to being civilized, to give its women the vote, but the most hardy prophet dare not say that South African women will never have the vote. The recent protest meeting," she said, "was convened by the National Council of Women of South Africa, an organization representing over 22,000 women. The letters and telegrams of encouragement from societies and individuals, which were read at the meeting, came from all parts of the Union. And yet there were men who said that women don't want the vote, therefore they should not have it. Rubbish!"

An Afrikaans speaker said at the protest meeting: "We women are only asking for the key to our own front door. We are tired of having to climb through the windows or break by a back way."

## SEVEN STATES CURBING RIVERS

### Levees Are Strengthened and Refugees Cared For in Mississippi Valley

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21 (AP)—Seven states in the Mississippi Valley—the Fulton County School, was elected president of the Georgia Association, succeeding Superintendent Walter P. Jones of Macon, by unanimous vote of the association.

H. B. Ritchie, dean of the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., was elected vice-president. R. I. Knox of Jackson, Ga., was chosen treasurer. J. O. Martin, State Supervisor of Covington, Ga., was elected director for a term of three years.



### Friend in Need

Leavenworth, Kan. Special Correspondence

IT WAS a shabbily dressed young woman who journeyed on the interurban car from Kansas City that winter day, a baby held in her arms and a small boy and several bundles near by. Apparently a foreigner, and bewildered by strange surroundings, she had but an imperfect sense of her destination and found it difficult to communicate even to others, so that while the conductor was considerate and desirous of assisting her he was at a loss to understand just where she wished to alight.

St. Louis will have its highest river stage since 1905, when the new wave of water coming down the Missouri reaches this section. The weather bureau forecast a stage of 36 feet here Monday. Flood stage is 30 feet.

While the Missouri River continued at flood stage between Kansas City and St. Louis, points north of Kansas City reported the stream was receding, indicating the crest had about been reached.

With the Ohio River falling steadily, the Mississippi at Cairo was expected to reach a stand Friday. The stage there was reported at 56.4 the highest on record and 11 feet above flood level.

Flood waters of the Mississippi, which inundated New Madrid, Mo. and drove out most of the population, were threatening other southeastern Missouri towns. Strenuous efforts were being made to strengthen the levees protecting Portageville and Marston. Approximately 400 refugees from New Madrid spent the night aboard the government boat Kankakee, which was to take them to Hickman, Ky. Several hundred other refugees were in a camp on high ground about 2½ miles west of town, while still other hundreds were taken to Sikeston, Charleston and other near-by towns.

Four women telephone operators stuck heroically to their task of maintaining communication with the outside world. A few of the marooned residents went about in boats but most of them stayed in upper stories.

### DOMINION WINS IMPORTANT CASE

#### Hudson's Bay Company Does Not Own Precious Metals

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Canada yesterday unanimously decided that the gold and silver found in lands that were part of the original grant to the Hudson's Bay Company belong to the crown.

The case went back to the days of Charles II, who granted a charter to Prince Rupert and his company of gentlemen adventurers giving them empire over a vast territory about Hudson Bay.

Organized as the Hudson's Bay Company, they were given the right to govern as "absolute lords and proprietors." They were invested with the sole rights of trade, and, in the wording of the charter, "all mines, royal, as well discovered as not discovered, of gold, silver, gems and precious stones, to be found or discovered within the territories, limits, and places aforesaid."

One year after Canada became a dominion, in 1867, the Federal Parliament passed an act providing for acquisition by the Government of Rupert's Land, as the Great Hudson Bay territory had come to be known. In the following year the company surrendered its northern empire, receiving western settlement lands in exchange.

At a big meeting in Cape Town, representative of nearly all parts of the country, the following resolution was adopted: "That the women of the Union of South Africa form a society the members of which pledge themselves not to work for any candidate at the next general election unless at least one-half proportion of women receive the vote during the Parliamentary session of 1928."

The plan decided today was whether, in making this surrender, the company had also surrendered to the Government ownership of precious metals in the lands occupied by the company at its posts and their adjoining territory.

## TWO-WAY OCEAN RACE IS PLANNED

### Airplanes Starting From Opposite Shores Now Foreseen in New York-Paris Hop

MINEOLA, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Two airplanes taking off simultaneously from opposite shores of the Atlantic Ocean and actually racing each other across is the latest plan in the New York-Paris nonstop flight competition.

The possibilities of such a race are foretold by the backers of the Bellanca airplane, which last week made a world's duration record. They are trying to get their ma-

chine in shape to hop off within two hours of the time when Captain Nungesser of France leaves Paris for New York. At present he is reported as the most likely of all the fliers to make the first start. Bert Acosta and Lloyd Bertand have been designated to fly the Bellanca from New York to Paris and their machine is on Long Island outfitting.

G. M. Bellanca, designer of the airplane, said that everything could be made ship-shape for an immediate hop if necessary. He admitted that the Nungesser airplane was causing him more anxiety than any other.

Captain Nungesser's plans originally called for the take-off from Paris next Sunday morning, and Mr. Bellanca was prepared to meet the challenge. However, Captain Nungesser later announced that he probably would not start before 10 days, so Mr. Bellanca will take a little more time for preparations.

## RUM CREW FREE, BUT CARGO KEPT

### Government's Seizure of Vessel, \$1,000,000 in Liquor, Held "Trespass"

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Capt. S. S. Stone, skipper of the liquor vessel Federalship, and 19 members of his crew were released from the county jail here after the Federal District Court ruled that seizure, last month of the vessel, its \$1,000,000 liquor cargo and crew by the United States Government was illegal. The court did not, however,

direct the release of the ship and its \$1,000,000 cargo, and Henry E. Farmer, assistant collector of customs, refused to surrender the vessel on demand of defense attorneys.

Federal Judge George M. Bourquin in his decision declared the seizure of the vessel a "sheer aggression and trespass" by the United States authorities.

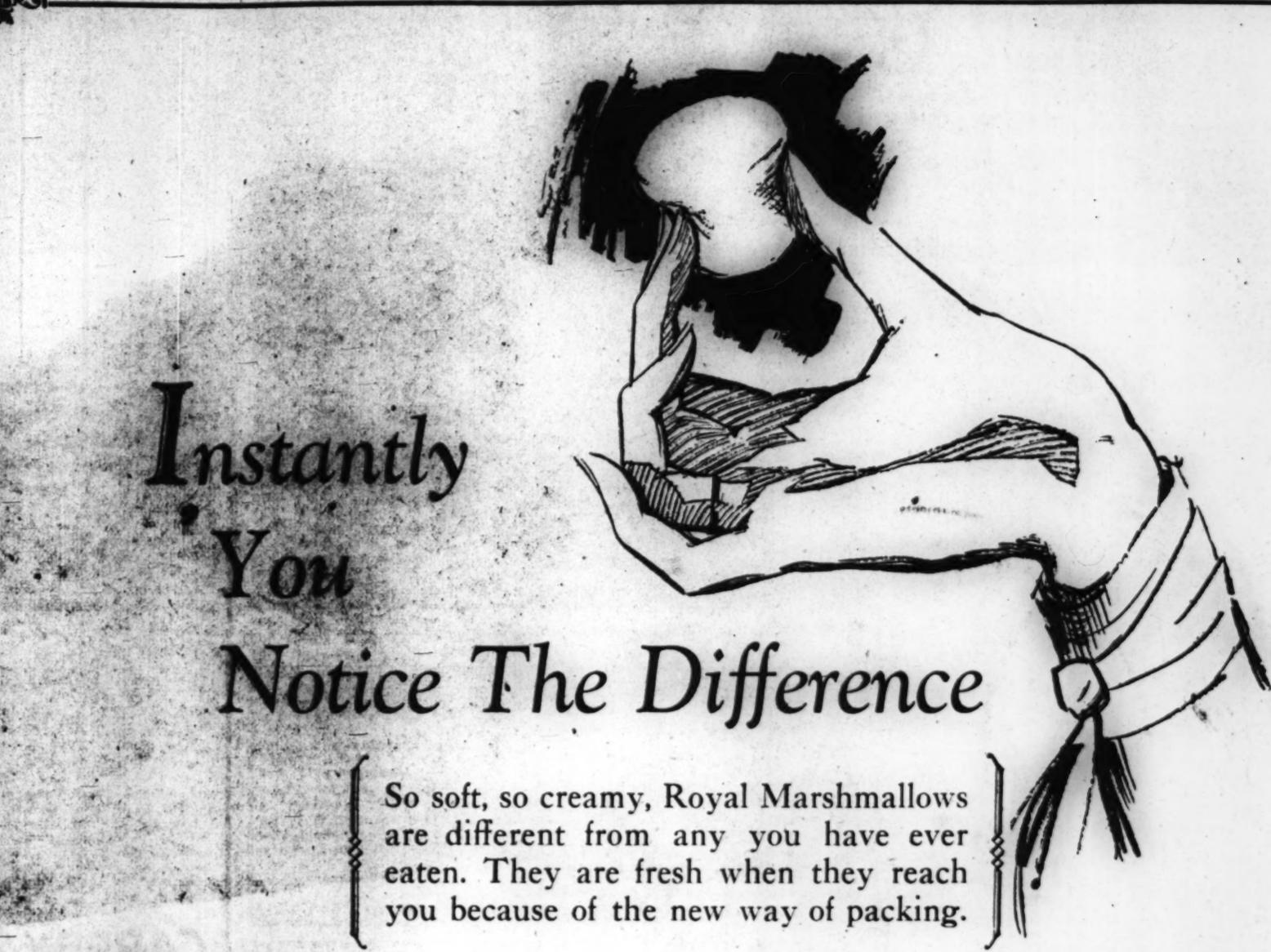
The Federalship, loaded with 12,500 cases of liquor, was trailed from off the Columbia River. The Government charged that the liquor cargo, loaded at Vancouver, B. C., was intended for California, and not for the port of Buenaventura, Colombia, to which it was consigned; and further held that it had legal right to make the seizure as contraband, regardless of it being on the high seas.

Jurisdiction of the United States Court was challenged by the defense attorneys, and Judge Bourquin's decision upheld their contention.

## J. RAMSAY MACDONALD VISITS MR. COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—J. Ramsay MacDonald, former English Premier, was received today by President Coolidge and for more than 30 minutes they indulged in a visit described by Mr. MacDonald as "homely in the British sense of the word."

Mr. MacDonald defined homely as a sociable expression, and he added that he found Mr. Coolidge "genial and affable." He was recommended to the White House by his daughter Isabel and Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador. Support of Great Britain for America's naval disarmament conference was presented by the former Premier who declared: "We will follow you as long as we can and as fast as we can in your good work."



So soft, so creamy, Royal Marshmallows are different from any you have ever eaten. They are fresh when they reach you because of the new way of packing.

**W**HAT a difference this new method of packing does make! You can tell the instant you take a Royal Marshmallow between your fingers. So soft and fluffy, it yields to the slightest touch. Absolutely fresh! And what a difference freshness makes to the flavor!

It is just as if we had put the marshmallows into the box a moment before you opened it. Every bit of the original goodness is there to delight your taste.

Old methods of packing failed to keep marshmallows fresh and soft for more than a few weeks. Our new way of packing them in aluminum foil keeps the moisture in them so that they will not get dry. Tests have shown that Royal Marshmallows packed for two and three months are as soft as those freshly made.

You can keep these marshmallows in your pantry long after you have once opened the box without fear that they will harden. Just use what you want from

the box, close over the special lining, and the remaining marshmallows will stay fresh for many weeks.

If you want the best that can be had in marshmallows you will like Royals. They are acknowledged by candy experts to be the standard of excellence. An excellence that comes from skill in finding the choicest ingredients. Skill in mixing the ingredients. Skill in packing the marshmallows so that they retain all their original flavor and freshness when they reach you. No expense has been spared to make them the highest quality.

In the form they come to you, Royal Marshmallows are a wholesome confection, especially liked by the children. They are useful as a food when blended in sauces, candies and desserts. They are

delicious in hot cocoa and ever so toothsome when toasted over hot coals. Take a box with you on picnics or camping trips.

Here is a recipe originated by an expert chef. It is but one of the many uses for marshmallows given in our booklet, "The Useful Marshmallow."

### Marshmallow Fudge Filling

2 cups sugar                    32 Royal Marshmallows  
2 cups milk                    4 squares chocolate, 4 tablespoons butter  
4 squares chocolate, 4 tablespoons butter  
grated

Mix sugar, milk, chocolate and butter, let liquify over slow fire. Boil until forms soft ball in cold water. Let dish stand in cold water until you can touch with hand. Beat until creamy. Melt Royal Marshmallows in double boiler and add to fudge filling. Beat and spread.

To acquaint you with the goodness of Royal Marshmallows we extend to you the opportunity of purchasing them by mail. We will pack them carefully and mail to you postpaid.

With each order we will include a booklet of 33 recipes for using Royal Marshmallows. Send 60 cents for a one pound box; \$1.00 for two one-pound boxes. Why not begin right away to enjoy Royal Marshmallows? Use the coupon below. It will save you time.



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Please send me postpaid items checked below:

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*Delcara Quality Products, some of which are: Jelly Marshmallows, Jelly Patties, Fruit Jellies, Hard Candies, Bulk Chocolates, Package Chocolates, and Holiday Novelties.*



## LARGE PENSIONS BY METHODISTS

\$3,253,930 Paid in Year, Conference at West Somerville Learns

The largest amount said to have ever been distributed for ministerial pensions by any church in America was paid last year by the Methodist Episcopal Church, said Dr. C. R. Oaten of Chicago, speaking for the board of pensions and relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the New England Conference meeting in the College Avenue Church, West Somerville, today. The amount was \$3,253,930, an advance of \$120,000 over the previous year.

Of this total, \$2,255,283 came from the annual collections in churches of the denomination, \$597,695 from interest earned on invested funds of the annual conference, \$293,000 as dividend from the book concern, \$40,000 from special appropriations from the board of pensions and relief, and \$86,972 from other sources. Dr. Oaten said.

There are now 8458 pensioners—3505 retired ministers, 4052 widows and 901 dependent children. Of these, 433 received \$1000 or more, 2888 received between \$500 and \$1000, and the remainder received pensions ranging from \$50 to \$500.

### \$18,000,000 IN INVESTED FUNDS

The total amount now in the invested funds of the 103 annual conferences in the United States is \$18,000,000, which, with the amount in the permanent fund of the Board of Pensions and Relief, Chicago, \$1,750,000, makes a total of \$19,750,000; an increase of about \$700,000 in 1926, he stated.

Speaking of the proposed new pension fund for Methodism which the Board of Pensions and Relief was instructed by the last general conference to prepare, Dr. Oaten declared that "no other item has awakened such church-wide interest for many years." The plan provides that all who enter the Methodist ministry after the adoption of the plan, together with such other individuals and conference groups as desire, become members of the fund.

"Pension credits will annually be made to members of the fund in inverse ratio to the salary received, thus increasing the pensions of men who serve in difficult fields. Liberal benefits are also provided."

The speaker stated this new fund would not interfere with the operation of the present pension system of the denomination; both funds would be operated together until ultimately they were merged.

### Hundreds Attend Meeting

The present is the 131st annual meeting of the New England Conference, and is attended by several hundred ministers and laymen. This morning's session opened with devotional exercises, followed by a talk on "The Ministry of the Hymns," given by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, resident bishop of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) area. Dr. Henry H. Crane of the Malden Center Methodist Episcopal Church spoke briefly, calling upon those present to greater consecration and service.

William F. Board of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Church, spoke at the afternoon session on the place of Christian education in world service, and Dr. Lynn Harold Hough of Detroit, Mich., on "The Preacher as an Interpreter." The program calls for a recreation hour at 4:45 p.m., including bowling and volleyball, after which there will be a banquet at the West Somerville Baptist Church. An organ recital and speaking will occupy the evening. The conference will conclude through this week.

### MUSIC

#### Olive Macy Appleton

A large audience applauded Olive Macy Appleton, a young coloratura soprano who sang at Jordan Hall last evening. Miss Appleton possesses a clear, full-toned voice and of manner, and to these her listeners responded as much as to her music. Last evening a pair of very able assistants enhanced the singer's efforts. Mary Shaw Swain, pianist, played the accompaniments for the songs, and Joseph MacKnight, flutist, provided obligatos for two operatic arias. During the course of the program Mr. MacKnight also traversed a group of solos. In these he set forth his skill. Leclair's "Musette" called for smoothly mounting melodies and gay rhythms. A Passacaglia by Rhene-Baton brought out sustained melodic lines, while Hahn's "The Enchanter" showed Mr. MacKnight's ability to contrast dynamics subtilly and effectively.

The program was well calculated to set off the singer's merits. For opening, she chose three Italian arias in the "classical" style, Paisiello's "Who Wants the Gypsy," Caccini's "My Lovely Amaryllis," and the Mozartian "You Who Know." Here she found opportunity to deploy cool, clear lyric lines showing that her voice has many qualities of the lyric soprano as it has of the coloratura. Indeed, there was a slight lack of flexibility in the second of these songs, when Miss Appleton's voice became a bit pressed and nasal. But the Mozart music brought again the freely produced tones and the ease of manner which had marked her first singing.

Every coloratura turns to opera to prove her mettle, and Miss Appleton was no exception. The mad scene from "Lucia" and the aria, "The Charming Bird," from David's now practically defunct opera, "The Pearl of Brazil," served for display of technicalities. Miss Appleton possesses the clear, bright tones and the high range generally associated with coloratura singing. Her pitch is accurate, her attacks firm. There is a brilliance and luster in her voice, especially in the upper range. Her trills are capably encompassed. But there are as yet in this singer's voice none of the nimble staccato passages, none of that scintillant flexibility, none of the fleet runs which one inevitably associates with the decorative style of singing. When the rapid passes occurred in the music, Miss Appleton took them far more slowly than is customary. True, she made them brilliant, clear and attractive. Especially when she deviated herself entirely to "vocal-

## COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION IS TAKING STEPS TO EXPAND

American Organization Proposes Wider Field of Activity  
Through Regional and State Units, Stronger Financial  
Backing and Fuller Co-ordination

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 21 (Special)—A more widespread organization through regional and state units, stronger financial backing and fuller co-operation with other agencies are objectives of the newly formed executive committee of the American Country Life Association. It is explained by its chairman, Prof. Alexander J. Campbell of this city, who is to have a year's leave of absence from the International Young Men's Christian Association College, beginning in June, and will devote a large part of the time to furtherance of these aims. The executive committee will meet monthly.

At the tenth annual conference of the association, to be held at the Michigan Agricultural College in East Lansing, Aug. 1 to 4, a review of country life progress in the decade will be made and a program of work and policies outlined for the ensuing 10 years. This conference therefore will determine to a quite large extent the steps and measures marking the executive committee's work. It is certain, however, that local units, addressing themselves to the problem of each field and enlisting wider support for the general cause, will bear a part in the intensified movement.

### First of These Units

The first of these units—a Michigan Country Life Association—will be formed at the time of the national conference in August, and it is hoped soon to include such associations in New England, in California and other Pacific states and in Canada.

A new committee has been formed on city and rural relations, with Dr. J. B. Reynolds, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, as chairman. This group seems destined to take an influential part in the association's work.

While directly interesting many representative citizens and leaders in measures for the improvement of country life, the association has done much of its most effective work by aiding stimulated educational organizations having an actual or potential interest in this case. Standing back of other agencies, and with the advantage of research and contacts developed by its own organization, it has been a far stronger force than could possibly have been in working merely by itself.

The effect of the association's work is evidenced in the program of the coming national conference of social work, in Des Moines, on May 11 to 18. Its influence has been exerted through the agricultural colleges and also through the United States Census Bureau, to the end of collecting helpful facts about boys' and girls' activities and other points related to rural social life. It has striven to give more of a social, rather than an exclusively economic, bent to the expenditure of public funds handled through the medium of the agricultural colleges.

### Forming of Clubs

The forming of American Country Life clubs among students of universities, colleges, theological and normal schools and other institutions is progressing steadily. There are 50 or more of these, which seek to foster an interest in country life among all classes.

Much attention is being given to problems of farm youth. This research enlists the co-operation of rural students and has resulted in several regional conferences looking to a general conference. This element will bear an active part in the coming East Lansing sessions. Through the offices of the association the first national conference of farm women was held in Chicago last year, and has been said to have marked the break of a new day for 7,500,000 farm women in the United States.

The extent to which the American Country Life Association is tying in with other large representative bodies is instanced in the bulletin showing that the American Farm Economics Association, World Agriculture Society and the National Rural Life Conference will all meet in conjunction with the first named association in August. A conference of Jewish rural women will be held

removal of textile plants from Lewiston.

Mr. Babcock said that southern textile men do not want New England industries to move to the South, but that other promoters are responsible for the offering of inducements to effect such move. He further pointed out that a rising generation in the South was voiceless discontent with labor conditions there.

He said that within two years he expected New England textile plants would be laughing at the present business depression and added, after the meeting, that he looked for marked change favoring the New England cotton textile situation within the next six months.

### ELECTRICITY GOING AT TOP SPEED TAKES OWN PHOTOGRAPH

**General Electric Company  
Announces the Perfection  
of a New Instrument**

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 21 (AP)—Electricity moving at 186,000 miles a second, has not only been conquered by photography, but has been compelled to make its own picture, through a device known as the Dufour cathode ray oscillograph, perfected in the General Electric Company laboratories here, it was announced today.

Five years of research work on the effects of lightning on electrical apparatus with the aim of preventing damage by such disturbances have been involved in the perfection of the photographic device that operates on a millionth of a second, said General Electric officials.

Engineers, knowing that electrons, which are unit particles of electricity, could be deflected by either electromagnetic or electrostatic fields, and that electrons striking a photographic film would produce the same photographic effect as that produced by a beam of light, used this information in developing the new high-speed recording device, it is said.

"The bombardment of electrons, which compose the cathode ray that sweeps back and forth with a speed of 12,000 miles per second across the photographic plate in a vacuum chamber, is used to produce the photographic record."

The behavior of insulations which may withstand over-voltage for a short time, and may break down after a number of applications, will be studied by this new instrument.

### SMITH ANNOUNCES LITERARY COURSE

Twentieth Century Writers to  
Be Studied Next Year

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 21 (Special)—A course in "Literary Movements in the Twentieth Century" is to be given at Smith College next year by Granville Hicks and Newton Arvin of the department of English. The course will deal with the tendencies in literature since 1900, as exemplified in all forms of literary expression.

Miss Virginia Stearns of Chestnut Hill, Mass., will play a leading part in one of the French plays which are to be presented in the original text by Smith College faculty and students for the benefit of the Cité Universitaire, Paris.

Miss Nancy C. Barnett of Great Barrington, Mass., a member of the Junior Class at Smith College, has just been elected by the Student Council as head usher for next year.

### TEXTILE PLANTS MAY COME BACK

Editor Forecasts Change in  
Southern Conditions

LEWISTON, Me., April 21 (AP)—Fred Babcock, editor of Fibre and Fabric, in an address to the Androscoggin Valley Mill Men's Association last night, predicted the development of labor conditions in southern textile sections within the next three years which would result in the return to New England of textile equipment sent there in recent years.

Tax reduction will be helpful to the textile situation, but there is small possibility of more New England mills moving to the South, said Mr. Babcock. His statement followed one by Mayor Robert J. Wiseman in which he pledged his administration to reduce taxes to prevent the re-

moval of textile plants from Lewiston.

Mr. Babcock said that southern textile men do not want New England industries to move to the South, but that other promoters are responsible for the offering of inducements to effect such move. He further pointed out that a rising generation in the South was voiceless discontent with labor conditions there.

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# RADIO

## S-C RECEIVER OPERATION IS VERY SIMPLE

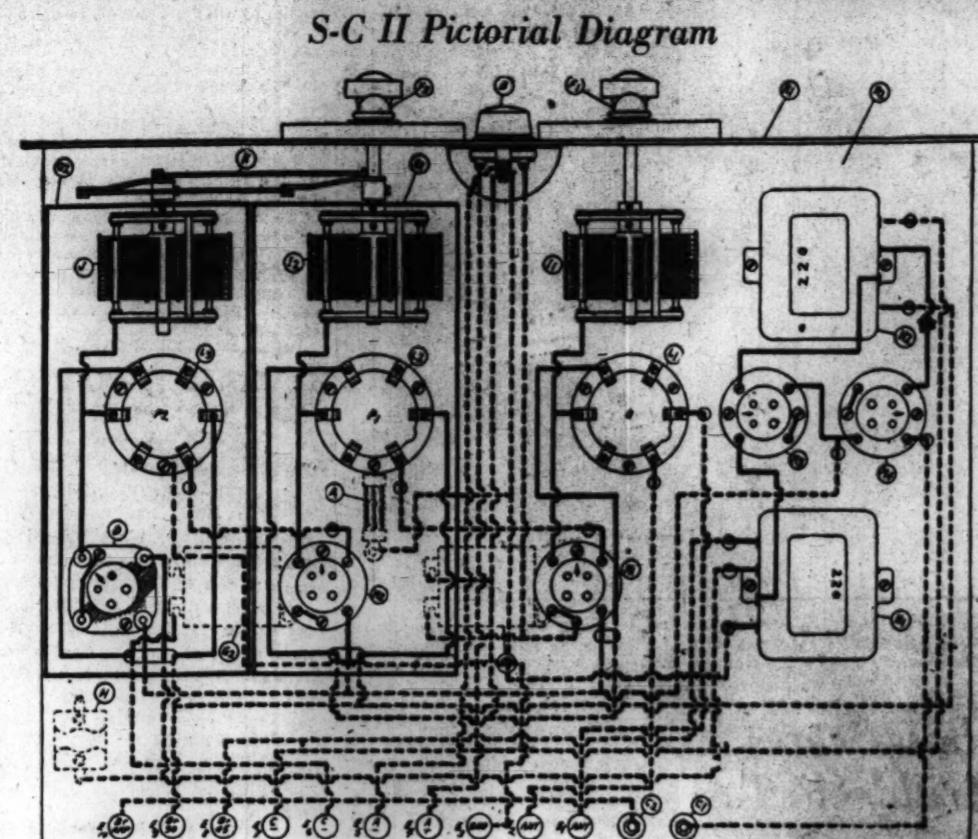
Two Dials and a Volume  
Control Make Set Easy  
to Handle

This is the second of two articles by Charles H. Callies on the S-C II receiver, the product of the combined efforts of McMurdo Silver and Lawrence Cockade.

Construction of the S-C II receiver is extremely simple, for all parts specified for it can be procured from most dealers. The assembly itself can be completed in a very short time, for the steel chassis and panel are pierced to receive all instruments in exactly their proper positions and so it becomes practically impossible to put parts together impossible.

Below are listed the exact parts specified for the original model of the S-C II by the designers. These parts are all of standard manufacture, guaranteed against mechanical or electrical defects by reputable concerns. For this reason, and since the chassis and panel are pierced to receive these particular parts, it is suggested that no endeavor be made to substitute any other items than those listed, as the carefully co-ordinated design of the receiver will be sure to suffer if this is done.

After the parts have been procured, they should be very carefully examined to see that they are in good condition, and have not in any way been damaged in shipment. The potentiometer switch "A" should be scrutinized closely to see that the switch blades make proper contact and that the potentiometer itself is in thoroughly good condition. The



The Dotted Lines Indicate the Wiring Which Does Not Appear When Looking Directly Down on the Receiver.

PARTS LIST	
A	1—Carter H <sub>1/2</sub> Resistor.
C1-C2	1—Carter M-201-S potentiometer.
D	1—Benjamin No. 9040 UX spring socket.
E1-E10 10	10—Binding posts (Ant., Ant., Gnd., A+, A-, C+, C-, 45+, 90+).
F1-F2	2—Polymer 1 mfd. condensers @ 1.00.
G1-G2	2—Polymer .002 condensers.
H	1—Polymer .002 condenser.
I1-I2	2—Silver-Marshall 11RA coils.
J	1—Silver-Marshall 637 link motion.
K1-K2	2—Silver-Marshall 510 coll. sockets @ 1.00.
L1-L3	3—Silver-Marshall 510 coll. sockets @ 1.00.
M1-M4	2—Silver-Marshall 220 transistors @ 6.00.
N1-N2	2—Silver-Marshall 11RA coils @ 6.00.
O	1—Silver-Marshall 11RA coil.
P1-P2	2—Silver-Marshall 11RA coils @ 2.50.
Q1-Q2	2—Silver-Marshall 11RA coils @ 2.00.
R1-R2	2—Van Doorn S-C chassis unit.
	\$60.35

With the panel and chassis will be found an envelope containing:  
21—6-22 nuts.  
22—2 1/2 x 5/16-inch RHNP screws.  
23—6-32 x 1/2-inch RHNP screws.  
24—collars 5/16 x 1/4-inch.  
25—Belden soldering lugs.

Other parts should be examined to see that they show no signs of obvious mechanical damage.

### Assembling Parts

The receiver may be completely assembled with the exception of the front panel and dials before any wiring is started. To begin, all binding posts and the two tipjacks should be mounted, as seen in the photographs, in the holes provided for them in the back edge of the steel chassis. Insulating washers provided with the chassis should be used on the binding posts and tipjacks to prevent their short-circuiting against the steel chassis itself, from which they must be insulated. The mounting of the audio transformers, coll. sockets, condensers, and tube sockets upon the chassis

exact placement of every wire with regard to the various instruments.

After the set has been wired, checked, batteries and antenna connected, and the tubes in place, the two shield tips "Q1" and "Q2" should be dropped down over the parts contained in the shield pane and their edges allowed to fall inside the turned-up edges of the shield pans, so that each shield with its pan will form a tightly closed aluminum box housing a coll. coil socket, variable condenser, tube and tube socket.

To operate the receiver, the volume control should now be turned just up from the "off" position so that all five tubes light. As this is done, a slight punk will be heard in the loudspeaker, indicating that the set has been turned on and current is flowing through it. If the two dials "F1" and "F2" are now adjusted throughout their scales in such a fashion that they always both read approximately alike, a local station is sure to be heard if operating.

As the builder becomes familiar with the operation of the S-C II receiver, there are a number of points which he can well give attention to. A UX200A detector tube may be used, if condenser "G2" and binding post "E6" are omitted from the receiver, and contact No. 6 of coll. socket "L3" connected directly to the shield. It will also be necessary to insert a .00025 grid condenser (with 2 to 5 megohm gridleak in its clips) between terminal "G" of tube socket "D" and terminal No. 3 of coll. socket "L3," as the UX200A does not appear to function as well with a C battery as with grid-condenser and leak.

Tuning for Distance.

In tuning for extremely distant weak stations, it is well to set the

volume control just up from the "off" position so that all five tubes light. As this is done, a slight punk will be heard in the loudspeaker, indicating that the set has been turned on and current is flowing through it. If the two dials "F1" and "F2" are now adjusted throughout their scales in such a fashion that they always both read approximately alike, a local station is sure to be heard if operating.

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**Sunset Stories****Jimmie's "Good Deed"**

IT WAS a warm spring day, and pleasure-seeking automobiles were just whizzing past Jimmie's house on the fine state road. Jimmie sat in the sunshine on the front porch and looked at them; but he really didn't see them at all. What he actually saw was a picture that was tucked away in his pocket—a picture that he often thought about and looked at. He didn't know the name of it, but he called it "Scoutland" himself, and it represented to him just then the thing he most wanted in all the world, and that was to be a Boy Scout. He had cut it out of the Monitor a few days before, and already it was pretty crumpled and ragged from much use.

He took it out now and spread it on his knee. Oh, what an entrancing land it was! It showed a long, long road winding back and forth through pleasant land of fields and woods. And, at various places along the road were groups of Boy Scouts all doing such interesting things! Some were helping each other; some were working in the fields, or busy with saws and hammers. Some were pitching tents or cooking or looking up at the stars through a field glass. Every little way over the road were the words, "Do a good deed every day."

At the end of the road, in the upper right-hand corner of the picture, was a boy walking off by himself with a knapsack over his shoulder. He was on his way to be an Eagle Scout. How wonderful! And at the beginning of the road, down in the lower left-hand corner, was an archway, under which a new Boy Scout was seen just entering the delectable land. On the arch were these words, "Twelve years old"; and Jimmie could just imagine himself twelve years old.

He folded the picture with a sigh and put it back into his pocket. He took up his cap from the step beside him and jammed it down on his head. Some day it would be a broad-brimmed Scout hat. Then he looked at the automobiles again, and far down the road he saw one coming that he looked at carefully, for, somehow, it didn't seem to be going just right. You see Jimmie had watched so many automobiles that, although he was only eight, he knew how they ought to look when they were going right, and this didn't look that way. So he jumped off the steps and ran to the edge of the road.

As the car came nearer he saw that one tire was flat. That's why the car didn't look right. But the four ladies didn't seem to know anything about it, for they were laughing and talking in merriment as they rolled along.

New Jimmie knew they ought to know, so that they could get it fixed before they got too far away from a service station, so he walked out into the road, as far as he could safely do, and stood there very still and straight. Then he stretched out his arm very stiff and pointed to the tire. As the car drew near one of the ladies saw him and spoke to the one who was driving, but the car rolled right along without stopping. Jimmie watched it and pointed to the tire till it was a long way off. "They might look back," he thought.

At last it did stop, and the driver got out and walked around the car. When she found the flat tire she looked back at Jimmie and waved her hand. That was the only way she could say "Thank you." Jimmie was so glad that she had found the service station that he waved his cap and ran in to tell his father.

"Good Scout!" said Father. "I'm

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When She Found the Flat Tire, She Looked Back at Jimmie and Waved Her Hand.

## CHICAGO CENSUS TO COVER TRADE

300 Investigators to Get Data on Merchants' Stocks and Factory Outputs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, April 21—Chicago is to have the largest business census yet made by the United States Census Bureau. William M. Steuart, director of the census, came here to explain to the Chicago Association of Commerce the reason, scope, authority, and usefulness of the study shortly to be undertaken by 300 investigators.

Such a survey was recently completed in Baltimore and others will follow later in many cities.

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CHICAGO—A 24-story tower built on the American Furniture Mart, will be dedicated June 27. Within two years the original plan of the furniture mart, furniture-makers' headquarters, has been found too small to meet the demands of the trade.

The opening of the summer market for furniture men here will mark its dedication. A spacious exhibition hall had been laid out originally for various attractions, whether or not related to the industry. But it was necessary to close this hall to all except furniture companies for permanent exhibits.

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no data now exists to show manufacturers and merchants precisely how much they should produce or buy, and why.

Franklin Hobbs, director of research for the Central Trust Company of Illinois, who directed a business survey here two years ago, told the association that three times more merchants than manufacturers fall in Chicago and that this ratio applies to the entire Nation. He said the reason was that merchants do not know enough statistical facts about merchandising and that one of the important results expected from the forthcoming census was the supplying of these essential facts. He warned against reports that the Nation's building is waning, because statistics show that there never has been such an increase in building as the country is today enjoying.

## 500 RAIL EXECUTIVES HEAR SAFETY APPEAL

Warned to Pursue More Drastic Measures in Future

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, April 21—More than 500 executives at the seventh annual convention of the safety section of the American Railway Association session here were cautioned that "if we are to make satisfactory progress in this work and if we succeed in making the goal set for the end of 1930, it should be plain to all railroad officials that more drastic measures must be resorted to."

The objective of 1930 is a 35 per cent decrease in mishaps as compared with the situation three years ago. Frank H. Bernstein, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, presented the warning. "Someone must be held responsible for eliminating that class of accidents, that are avoidable or, in other words, which are chargeable to the negligence of the victim or his fellow worker," the report concluded.

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# Agricultural Outlook Good, Industry Enthusiastic, and Beauty for Tourists Abounds

## DUBLIN A MINIATURE LONDON WEARING THE AIR OF A CAPITAL

City Once Had Finest Squares and Greens of Europe—Wealth Crossing River to Southern Side—Treasures in Trinity Library

**DUBLIN** (Special Correspondence) —Although there are many larger and wealthier cities in the British Isles, Dublin stands out of the common run of provincial towns with the distinctive air of a capital. In its spaciousness and ease it immediately recalls the London of the Bloomsbury Squares. In some respects Dublin is a smaller London with more dignity and less decorum in its flat miles of brick than London has. Dublin has always been famous for its sociability; the number of its cafés testifies to its love of talk. There remains in its faded streets something of the serenity and distinction of its eighteenth century glory, before the Irish aristocracy had spent all its money and mortgaged its property. In those times the squares and greens of Dublin were considered the finest in Europe and even now it must be difficult to equal the gracefulness of St. Stephen's Green, laid in the middle of the city within the airy square of its Georgian houses.

The Georgian note is characteristic of Dublin. Fine houses are in every square, rooms that have known the tread of all the Irish celebrities. Merrion Square, St. Stephen's Green, Fitzwilliam Square, though one by one their houses are now being converted into flats—conserve some of their ancient gentility; but on the northern side of the city the mansions of Rutland Square have become boarding houses and the houses of Mountjoy Square, most distinguished of all, have degenerated into slums. Up to a few years ago fine examples of the work of the Adam brothers could be seen in these houses.

### Wealth Crosses Liffey

The wealth of the city has tended to cross the Liffey from the northern to the southern side, but Dublin has never excelled the polite splendor of its eighteenth-century life. Out of those years come the squares, Trinity College as we now know it, although it was Elizabethan foundation; the Bank of Ireland, the home of the old Irish Parliament. To the reign of King John belongs at least one of the towers of the famous or infamous Dublin Castle. Prior to the establishment of the Free State Government the Castle was the city residence of the Lord Lieutenant and the headquarters of the English administration. The Free State Government now occupies Leinster House (once the residence of the Earl of Kildare) facing Merrion Square, and other fine modern buildings adjoining. In this neighborhood are the Art Galleries, the National Library and the Museum.

The dense and ochreous River Liffey cuts the city in two from east to west. Its quays and the streets adjoining them never fail to recall to the imaginative traveler the quays of Paris. These streets are given over to the shops of the secondhand dealers. The animation and roar is enlivening. Gusts of sea wind dash in from Dublin Bay. Cattle and sheep are driven down the quays. On market days odd cows and sheep may be found wandering in the politest squares of the city.

### Stories of Treasures

The climate is too wet and changeful to permit the establishment of book boxes on the river walls, but the Dublin bouquinistes have their chaotic and bursting shops by the riverside, and their book barrows. Doubtful stories are still told of first editions and other treasures found in these barrows but the writer never found anything but theology and "remainders." Two of the most imposing buildings in Dublin are on the quays, the Four Courts and the Customs House, but they were partially destroyed in the civil war, and reconstruction work, although under way, is not completed.

Sackville Street which also suffered in the rebellion and the civil war is very largely rebuilt. Politics and a new revolutionary force, traffic congestion, are vying with each other for the dubious honor of causing the removal of Nelson's Pillar—a

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Southeastern Part is the Residence District. Dublin is Flanked North and South by the Royal and Grand Canals and is Surrounded by a Nine-Mile Highway Called the Circular Road, Within the Limits of Which the Liffey is Crossed by 12 Bridges. Wellington, Swift, Steele, Sheridan, and Thomas Moore Were All Natives of Dublin.

Glenalough to be reached by car, and Moore's "Sweet Vale of Avoca." Trains run from Dublin to Woodbridge, Avoca, and the Meeting of the Waters. For the shorter journeys within the city the visitor will undoubtedly try the hair-raising experience of a ride on a jaunting car and be worsted in a duel of wit with the driver. The taxi is sending the jaunting car to the humbler parts of the city. The taximeter accurately ticks out your fare and you ride alone;

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Edward Lee and Co., Ltd.,

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BALLSBRIDGE PREPARING FOR NOTED HORSE SHOW IN AUGUST

200 Workmen Hasten to Complete £100,000 Contract

Excellent Progress Has Been Made, and Attendance

Is Expected to Make Record

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)

demonstrations on all that appertained to the tillage of the soil and the breeding of stock.

The Ballsbridge grounds are ideal for exhibition purposes, as the society has its own private railway sidings, linked up with the railway system from all parts of Ireland, and stock exhibits generally can reach the grounds with the minimum of discomfort, and, on the close of the show, can be removed without incurring any risk.

At the spring show, 1500 animals

of various breeds are brought together, representing the cream of the Irish breeding stock. After having been adjudged and awarded prizes, they return to their farms.

The one great feature which will probably impress the Irishman from overseas is the mammoth stand now nearing completion, overlooking the jumping enclosure. From its seats, apart from the splendid view of the inclosure below, a glorious view of the Wicklow Mountains stretches before the eyes, and from its topmost seat a clear day the blue sea at Kingstown, seven miles distant, can be seen.

The Spring Show is Ireland's great agricultural exposition. It is held annually, and the best that the Irish farmer can produce, both in stock and produce, is displayed in a spirit of friendly rivalry, while the latest types of agricultural machinery and labor-saving devices are demonstrated. The popularity of the Spring Show has grown in a remarkable manner during the past five years, in spite of the many visitations through which the country has passed. The attendance, which seldom reached 20,000 to 70,000, and it is anticipated that the attendance at this year's show will be a record one.

The program of the show is very carefully prepared; every item of the nine-hour day is accurately timed, and displays are rigidly kept to the schedule. At the last show even American visitors marveled at the wonderful manner in which the program was carried through, although an enormous mass of detail was introduced into it. The Free State Minister of Agriculture had a staff of 300 experts giving

Advertising Plan

A world-wide advertising scheme

in which the radio may be utilized,

may be undertaken next year, but in the meantime the continued adoption

of more modern methods in the hotels seems to be the one essential thing.

As President Congrave said

when addressing the Irish Tourist Association lately: "It is essential to the success of the tourist industry of any country that the accommodation in the hotels should be comfortable, the catering attractive, the service sufficient, and the charges reasonable; if any of these characteristics are absent not only is it futile to expect that visitors will return to our shores, but our own people will be compelled to spend their summer holidays abroad in increasing numbers each year."

J. J. Walsh, the Postmaster-General, while he believes that more or

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# Vivid Glimpses of the "Emerald Isle," Its Cities, Its People and Its Industries

## IRELAND SEEKS ANCIENT STATUS IN AGRICULTURE

### Chief Position in Rural Industry Long Since Gave Place to Politics

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—With the many important measures which the Government of Northern Ireland as well as the Free State has introduced, there seems no question but that Ireland will regain very shortly the pre-eminent position in the world of agriculture which she held 50 years ago, but lost in the Continental competition. Today the old fault of paying too much attention to politics and too little to the spade is being eradicated from the national life of the country, and in that work the Royal Dublin Society is playing a big part. Many of the noteworthy achievements can be directly traced to the enterprise and foresight of the present director of the show, Edward Bohane.

Toward the close of the European War, the fate of the society was in the balance; it was feared by many that it would have no place in the new order of things, and when the outlook was blackest, Edward Bohane was invited to take charge. He had had a lengthy and successful experience in the organizing of agricultural shows in Great Britain and he made the National Agricultural Show an annual event at Ballsbridge. It has gone on from success to success, and today, like the great Horse Show of the society (which in 1908-11 appeared to have already reached its zenith) now sets a standard for the British Isles.

#### An Important Event

From a modest beginning, the Spring Show is now as big an event in the life of the nation as the Horse Show itself. It is the farmers' show. A few years ago hundreds of farmers would have declared that tractors, motor plows and reapers were the new-fangled nonsense. Today they are not only investigating their possibilities, but are installing them on their farms. They have been hard to convince, but now they are rapidly showing signs that they have realized that much of the drudgery of the farm can be eliminated by the introduction of machinery, and that it is more economical. Many a harvest that would have been lost under old methods is being saved today by the new. Numbers of farmers' wives can be seen inspecting the latest in dairy appliances, while the husbands are inspecting the pedigree cows with a tested milk yield.

The Department of Agriculture are now making headway with their educational campaign. They have proved to the farmer that it pays him better to buy a cow than to yield him 600 to 700 gallons of milk a year, than one that only yields 300 or 400 gallons, even if the first-named cost twice the money. The cost of feeding is the same, and the more valuable cow gives a higher percentage of butter fat per gallon. Thus headway is being made toward the elimination of uneconomic animals and the improvement in the standard of cattle throughout Ireland. This in itself would have justified the Spring Show, if nothing else did, for it would have been impossible to reach many of the farmers by any other means.

#### Excursion Trains

Special excursion trains are run from remote parts of the country for the show, which promises to be more and more interesting as years go on, especially in view of the opening up of the Shannon electric power scheme. How far the farmers will install electricity on their farms for purely agricultural purposes remains to be seen. If they are persuaded at once of the utility—and it will no doubt be the work of a special department of the Shannon Board to undertake this

work—then the scheme will be a success directly the current begins to flow along the great network of overhead wires that are now being erected all over the Free State.

Next year there will no doubt be a big electrical section at the show, but this year it will be of rather modest proportions.

While agriculture plays a predominant part in the work of the Royal Dublin Society, it is not by any means engrossing its attention exclusively. The society, which claims with pride that it is the oldest institution of its kind in the world, having been established as far back as 1751, has always taken a big part in the scientific, artistic and social life of the country. Today, even more than ever, this is true. Its popularity has grown so amazingly during the past few years that the wonderful buildings which are now being completed will be inadequate to house its members and visitors, unless a check is introduced in the membership roll. The society is now closing its membership at 9000, having increased threefold in less than five years.

#### Leinster House

It may be recalled that when the Irish Free State came into being, the Royal Dublin Society offered the hospitality of its then headquarters, Leinster House, to the new Government.

Leinster House was found so suitable for parliamentary purposes that compensation terms were arranged, and the Royal Dublin Society's headquarters were transferred to its show premises at Ballsbridge. The value of these premises today is not less than \$2,500,000, and although the society is not state-aided, and relies solely on the support of its members and the public generally, its wonderful buildings and the land adjoining are free—not a penny piece mortgaged, and it can, therefore, be regarded as the wealthiest institution of its kind in the world.

Intransigent members of the society to Ballsbridge, many predicted that the change would not be in the society's interest, but the council consisted of intelligent men who were determined to demonstrate their desire to play their part in the life of the new Ireland. They did not recognize the boundary, and the society therefore represents Ireland as a whole; in fact, in proportion to their population, the greater number of exhibitors and members possibly come from the six counties.

The society's musical recitals, which are given weekly from the end of October to the beginning of March, are very popular, and the

## Pedigree Cows Are Receiving More Attention Than Formerly on the Irish Farm



THE PARADE OF PRIZE-WINNERS  
Elimination of Uneconomic Animals Is Fast Raising the Quality Standard of Cattle Throughout Ireland. Dairy Appliances, Agricultural Machinery, and the Use of Power Have Changed the Face of the Country.

chamber music is of a very high order. The concert hall, which possesses exceptional acoustic properties, is of singular beauty, and accommodates 2400 people. It is not an unusual occurrence to see the hall filled completely at two performances given in the same day.

There is also at Ballsbridge a library of nearly 90,000 volumes, of which 55,000 are highly technical. During the past year 25,000 volumes were distributed, although the library is strictly limited to members. It is perhaps the largest circulating library in Ireland.

## NOISY LOAD OF IRISH SWEDES VOCAL WITH YELPS AND WHINES

### Spring Show Turns Silent Land Into Merry Bands of Smiling Peasants, While Crowds Glitter and Swarm on All Sides

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—Ireland being an agricultural country when it is not an arsenal, the annual Spring Show held in Dublin, is essentially an occasion for those who call a spade a spade. It is not an occasion for indulging fancies. You raise cattle. If any man knows anything about dogs and horses, do. You judge a harrow or a gas engine, because you know a thing or two about them. Seeds are mere chaff. You are not taken in by that kind of advertisement and you have heard that tale before. You could soon put the country, indeed the world, right on the tariff question. You know a good turnip when you see it. This is an exhibition for practical men and it strikes you as an extraordinary thing that the world is governed mainly by people who do not know the difference between a spade and a turnip.

You know the type very well. He is probably more interested in the show of spring than in the Spring

Show. He leaves the city at the moment the country visitors are arriving in it. Or perhaps he does go to the show after all and takes a patronizing interest in your prime potatoes. But it is more than likely he goes down into the country—as lately, I confess, I went—trying to shake himself free of the city's numbing—ah, you have noticed that too, after a while, have you?—to feel what he calls the shock of the earth and to bend to the elated hills.

**The Quiet Woods**  
He will go through woods as bare as churches, as I did. Those are your woods. How quiet they are! And that you may hear, as I heard, suddenly, noises of yelping, barking, and whining and chasing excitement and

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Helena's Garments of Courage

By ELINOR PETERSEN ALLEN

**H**ELENA BATES," called a merry voice, and some one slipped an arm through hers, as she hastened along the hall to her algebra class. "I tried to reach you before noon," went on the other girl. "I want to ask you to come to a tea the Sacajawea are giving for all the girls who are interested in debating. It is to be at 4 this afternoon, in the cafeteria. You will come, won't you? I shall be looking for you. Just ask for Lois Parker if you do not see me." And then she turned into a classroom.

Slightly bewildered, Helena, who was a junior and a newcomer in the Benton High School, continued her way. She had just come from a luncheon which the Atheneum, the rival debating club for girls, had given that noon, and for the same purpose. She had been a trifling confused by their lofty reserve and very evident efforts to impress her with the importance of their club. Helena, who was very shy, had been almost tongue-tied before their clever talking. But a great deal of their attention had been centered upon a large, imposing girl, who spoke in a strong tone of voice.

## Maude's Question

The Sacajawea, she found, were just the opposite—a jolly group of girls who made her one of them before she knew what she was doing. Before the afternoon was over, she had promised to become a member of their club. But when she was away from them again, she was overcome by what she had done. She, the timid, quiet Helena, had actually said she would join a debating club! She had done a certain amount of it as class work, and loved it, in her timid way, but she would never have dared to classify herself as a debater.

Later, she tried to explain it to Lois, and wanted to withdraw. Maude Bayne knows all about you. She heard about your brilliance in the Roscoe High School, and before she left on her trip, she made us promise above all things to see that you became a member of Sacajawea. Who knows but what you may be the very one to help our team become the high school team? You are just too modest about your talents, that is all."

## The Sacajawea Pin

And talk as she would, Helena could not make Lois believe anything else. So with much trembling, she allowed them to fasten the Sacajawea pin on her dress, and looked at the little emblem, which was the copy of a chieftain's head-dress, as something which somehow bound her to a new life. She thought that perhaps she could be a club member without having to do much outside of their own group.

She had a great deal of study and preparation into the first question she had to argue before them, and, although she took her place on the floor with trembling, she managed to convey the idea that she was capable of splendid work. Her speech had been carefully prepared, but she knew her delivery was not good.

She was also much disturbed by letters from Maude, asking about her progress. Where had Maude ever got

## days before the contest in a turmoil. It had narrowed down to the Atheneum and the Sacajawea. Time after time, she was on the verge of giving up, and then something always whispered to her to keep up courage.

She practiced gestures before her mirror, and she repeated her speech alone in her room before imaginary audiences, until it sounded senseless to her. Then, on the day of the big event, she clattered to overhear Dorothy Graham in the dressing room, saying:

"Who is Dorothy Graham?" asked one of the girls.

"Why that new girl—the one with such a wonderful reputation for debating. I told you about her before I left."

The girls looked blankly at each other. Then it dawned on Helena. Dorothy was the one who had spoken so loudly that day at the Atheneum luncheon. She had swaggered a bit, been overconfident, but she had made a tremendous impression.

"Why, Helen is our new girl, the one our debaters are going to cover with glory," said Lois.

Maud stood silent. The truth flashed upon them all. Helena was not the girl Maude had meant in her letters. Lois must have met both the new girls at once, and made a mistake as to which was Maude's choice.

First, there was the friendship and happiness the Sacajawea had given her. Loyalty to them demanded that she should go on with the task they had set for her.

**T**HE HONOR OF THE CLUB

Then, there was the honor of the club, which she felt had been slighted by Dorothy's remarks. She must prove Sacajawea as strong as Athena.

Next, the desire to do something for the honor and credit of the school—something worthy. She owed it that.

And last, a sudden, sharp feeling that she could do this thing. Where it came from, she could not say. But confidence settled upon her. "I can do this thing," she whispered, "because I know that I am able to." And then she laughed lightly. "How silly of me ever to doubt myself! And it's funny, but I am not a bit nervous any more."

The night of the debate was here. Just for a moment the sea of faces swam before Helena's eyes. Then she patted her dress slightly, as is actually to touch her garments of courage.

She was on her feet. Thrilled, elated away by her joy at being perfectly confident, Helena swept into her really brilliant speech. All the motions of hands and arms which had appeared stiff and wooden in her mirror, now came naturally and easily. Her voice, with its musical, vibrant quality, carried into every part of the hall. Eagerly, gladly, she went through, and finished with a little, confident smile. A burst of applause followed her, but she was intent on what her rival would say.

She listened carefully to the rebuttal. Not a word was missed, not a point overlooked, no opportunity to refute their arguments was omitted.

The decision came! For Sacajawea!

Again Helena smiled happily. She had known how it would be. And in the congratulations that followed, she modestly and happily received her share. Her delight was increased when she heard Maude say to Lois:

"You know, I think Helena has said Helena to herself, "is that get the right girl." And Lois added from a corner, "Yes, and that from now on, I shall use whatever talents I have." "But what neither of you?" And Lois turned back, smiling.

She practiced gestures before her mirror, and she repeated her speech alone in her room before imaginary audiences, until it sounded senseless to her. Then, on the day of the big event, she clattered to overhear Dorothy Graham in the dressing room, saying:

"I CALLED A WHILE THIS AFTERNOON TO HAVE A CHAT WITH MR. RACCOON."

"I'M OFF FOR WASHINGTON, SAID ME THAT'S HOW I'M DRESSED FRIDAY TO GO."

"A COUSIN I HAVE SELDOM MET WHO IS, THEY SAY, A WHITE HOUSE PET."

"THAT'S WHY I'M DRESSED FRIDAY TO GO AND WHY I HAVE A PLACE TO GO."

E. F. T.

**How the Wrens Joyfully Paid Their Rent**

**C**ONCE last April when our paper came, we turned to Our Young Folks' Page and there found a little wren that told how to make houses for Miss Jenny Wren and Lady Bird. There were drawings of the little houses with squares telling the right size and shape to make them; and it showed where to make the tiny doorway for the birds to go in and out.

Now the little story promised that anyone making one of these bird houses would be paid, rent in the form of a thousand worms. We proved that promise true; in fact, many thousands of worms were sang during the spring. And not only with their singing did these sweet little songsters pay rent, but all day long they would be busily engaged in catching grubs and flies in our garden—keeping the flowers and fruit trees free of these little pests.

Soon after reading about these bird houses, Daddy found a wooden box made of pine wood, which was easy to cut up and put together, because pine wood is soft and does not easily split. He made a pretty little house with a good tight-fitting roof, covering the roof with mossy bark, which made it look prettier still. Then he nailed it firmly to the side of an alder tree in the garden, where it was nice and shady. It seemed to be almost

part of the tree and looked as if it had always been there.

It was in the afternoon when Daddy put his little house up, and on the very next day there was a wren with a little piece of moss in its beak sitting on the little twig doorway which Daddy had artfully placed in front of the entrance. But why didn't Jenny go in? In a minute we knew why, for out came her little

mate. He had just placed his beakful of moss in their house and, as soon as he came out, in went Jenny with her little load of nest material. And then instead of hurrying off in search of more moss, Mr. Wren sat on the twig at the entrance and just lifted his little head and sang and sang and sang. Such a sweet little song! His tiny throat fairly throbbed and pulsated. He sang just for the joy of being alive and for having so much of interest to occupy his time. He didn't worry about when he would get his nest finished—he was so glad he had found such a good place to make it in, where his babies would all be safe and comfy.

After they had finished making their nest, and Jenny had laid the eggs in it, Mr. Wren would spend most of his time singing his sweet little song of praise. And when the tiny birds were hatched, and both Mr. and Mrs. Wren were busy finding food for their babies, he still found time to sit on the tree and sing away to his heart's content.

We wonder if they will come back again this spring. We feel sure they will. When they arrive they will find their little house all clean and sweet and ready for a new nest; and if any of last year's babies want to make a nest near by they will find other little houses ready for them and we know that there will be no trouble in collecting the rent.

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E. F. T.

## April

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Trip, trip, drop, drip,  
Dancing on my window-pane,  
One and two and three and four,  
Silver-slipped April rain.

Drip, stop, drop, stop;  
Clouds are frowning all in vain,  
One splash more upon the sill—  
Now the sun is out again.

Pauline Pearl Strachan.

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Major Dargus, commandant of the camp.

Good-Will Fliers Nearly Home

The Pan-American air squadron of the United States Army, sent out on an embassy of good will to South America, is nearly home again. The aviators flew over Havana on Tuesday afternoon, coming from Santiago, then settled in Havana harbor where the representatives of President Machado received them.

Major Dargus, commandant of the camp, plans to leave Havana Saturday, and to arrive at

Cambridge, Mass.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Night in the City That May Be

BECAUSE I had taken so many turns on the Road of Recovery before I came to the Place of Vision, I cannot describe the way thither to other aspiring travelers. Let it suffice that I reached, just at sunsetting, the outer circle in a vast congregation of hills and looked down upon a city in the plain below, fair almost beyond belief, with domes and towers and pinnacles shining in the level rays. Carved like an intricate jewel out of some pure stone, the city gave back from turret and clustered colonnades every tint of the sunset sky. The air about it was clear like crystal and could see far away the little river winding among the multitudes of its houses like a strip of silver. Heightened by the glory of evening, charmed by the vesper peace, it lay below me like a consummate work of art, breathing beauty into the quiet air. A little breeze brought up to me one strain of music from the streets below.

Speaking to myself, I said: "I must have wandered far along that Road of Recovery. If this is indeed a city and if they were only men who planned and built it, where then is the smoke, and where are the din and the squall? All those who dwell here must live as though their ways were governed by some noble music. Surely this is that lost Atlantis of which Plato spoke or else a city in the fabled Land of Cockaigne. Poets have signed such tales, I know, and musicians have evoked them for us in the airy architecture of tones, but no human wit or skill of hands can build such a marvel of loveliness out of stubborn stone. I will not believe in this city. I have walked into a poet's dream."

When I had done speaking I saw beside me a man, tall, very beautiful, his white hair flowing to his shoulders and his beard to his girdle, clad in some splendid stuff of purple which fell in sumptuous folds from his shoulders to the ground. In the look of his eyes before he spoke there was welcome, and when he took both my hands in his and greeted me it was as though I had been long expected. I spoke in the language I have tried to speak since my childhood, but with a nobility of utterance which made it seem another tongue.

"Come, my son, we are awaiting

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

## Yesterday's Temple

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

High up among the gnarled and craggy pine trees,  
Old as they are,  
And gray as the granite boulders  
Into whose midst the ancient builders thrust—  
Stands weather-worn the hoary temple.

On its sacred porch—  
Where men have prayed  
And strove against their fate—  
A pensive group enjoys the view.  
And takes its ease.

Below—  
Trains creep along the right of way;  
The sea resounds with traffic;  
And all the busy hum of modern folk  
Goes sweeping ceaseless on.

EMMA CURTIS TUCKER.

## The Whistle

Billy leaned back in the old carriage seat, and surveyed the ground below him. A hen led her brood of chicks beneath his lofty seat, and scratched industriously in the soft earth around the roots of the willow tree. The carriage seat, fastened to the forks of the tree, creaked as Billy moved, and the hen moved away hurriedly, with one eye on the tree as she clucked and called to the family that trailed along behind her.

It was great, up there in the willow tree, Billy decided, as he decided every day all summer long, up there in the willow tree in the exact center of the great round bowl of the sky, with the rim of the horizon the same distance away on every side. He closed his eyes, and the sound of the wind in leaves and grass was like a level, whispering plain of even sounds, with birds calls rising in sharp peaks of music, and the far-off lowing of cattle like heaped-up, rounded hills of sound. The gate clicked sharply, an angling jagged pinnacle, sudden and sharp. Billy's eyes flew open, and he sat bolt upright.

We came at twilight to the city's outskirts. I caught glimpses of marble gleaming behind great trees, with cascades of marble stairs foaming down to the lawns.

"These," I said, "must be the palaces of your richest men."

My companion looked perplexed for a moment, and then a little amused. "We have no rich men," he replied very simply. "These are the homes of our people."

We moved on again through the dusk, passing many groups of men and women dressed in gay attire, all laughing and singing together. "Is there some festival in your city tonight?" I asked. "Are you celebrating some great victory, or greeting some hero? For never, it seems to me, have I seen so many joyous faces together at one time—faces irradiated by an inward joy. And there is a ringing music in this laughter such as I have never heard before from man or woman."

"These people," my guide replied, "are simple walking about with their friends, enjoying the cool of the evening. The younger man is returning the sonnet he has written today, and the girl we passed a moment ago was displaying the robes she has made with her own hands. You must have heard the handsome man in gorgeous raiment in that last group speak of the chair he is finding."

"But I thought that man was a prince."

"Oh, no; we have no princes here. He is an excellent maker of chairs."

"All these people, then," said I, "are merely resting after the day's labors?"

Again, as I glanced at my companion, I caught a look of perplexity in his eyes, followed by a smile of kind amusement.

"Yes, I suppose that one might say so. But the fact is that they all rest as much in what you call their labor as they are resting now. For every one in the city works at that which he or she most loves, so that their work is in itself leisure. One of them: let us say, loves to play the violin, and another loves to make shoes. Well, we must have both shoes and music."

"But, of course, you do not pay those two alike."

"Pay?" I said. "I see your meaning. Yes, we hold them in exactly equal honor."

We turned into an aisle of whispering elms which brought us to my companion's home. Here, after I had been arrayed in the robes of civilization, we sat down to dinner on a terrace of his gardens. My host had hidden half a dozen friends, each of whom seemed chosen for some signal excellence—one for his gayety, another for his wit, a third for his wisdom, a fourth for his beauty, and a fifth for his skill upon the harp. Listening to the talk of these companions, it seemed to me that I had found here the best that culture could do. They did not speak of war, for they had never known it; or of politics, for the city was well governed; or of business, for each had enough for his happiness; or of social reform, for they agreed that a man's duty is to make himself good and others happy. They spoke of strength and beauty, of wisdom and happiness. During the intervals of talk we could hear the clash of fountains in the court below. Bands of singers wandered by. Dancers moved among the flowering cherry trees where the moonlight now was walking.

I asked the beautiful youth beside me why it was that all these people seemed to live for nothing but happiness.

"Because," he said, "they all do live for nothing else."

"And are you never troubled by the thought that this quest of your own happiness may be selfish?"

"Never; for we know that the happy man cares for the happiness of others. Finding long ago, that we had power and money enough, and that these are merely the raw materials of happiness but not the thing itself, we determined to use our wealth and power in building here a beautiful city of friends where laughter and wisdom and love might prevail. What you see and hear is the measure of our success."

The moon had climbed above the roofs while we talked, and now it spread before us a fairy scene which I shall not attempt to describe. There lay about me a city built for beauty. The hills—the huts and temples—gave ten thousand trees of different shapes, statures, and heights—splashed a mist of pearls into the moonshine; music and laughter now was along the streets.

When we were parting for the night I asked the name of this city into which I had been brought with such fine courtesy. "We call it," said my host, "the City that May Be."

—BLAKE

O. S.

Come O'er the Eastern Hills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thou down with dewy locks, who lookest down

Through the clear windows of the morning, turn

Thine angel eyes upon our western Isle,

Which in full choir hails thy approach, O Spring!

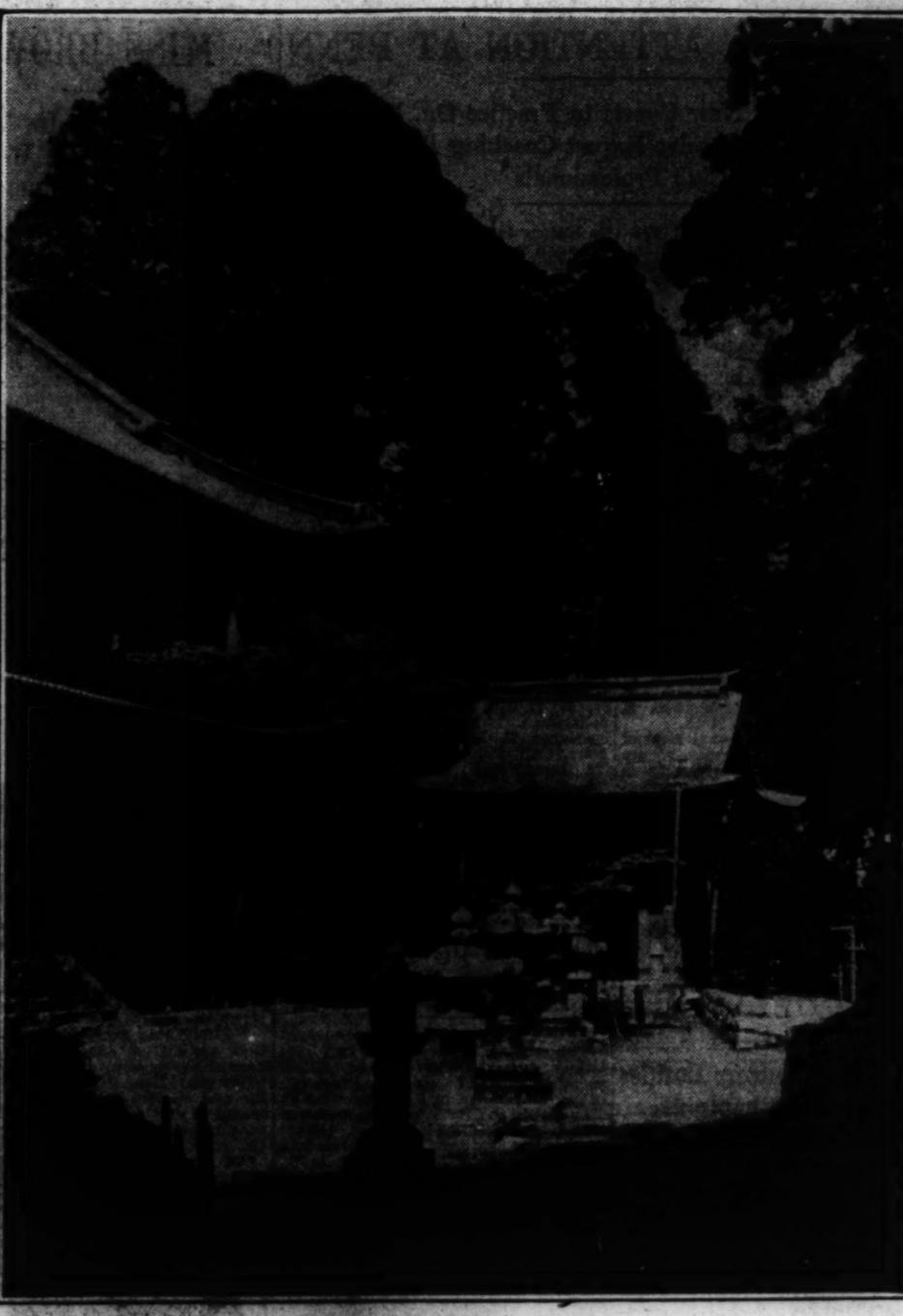
The hills tell each other, and the listening valleys hear; all our longing eyes are turned

Up to thy bright pavilions: issue forth,

And let thy holy feet visit our clime.

—BLAKE

O. S.



A Temple at Onomichi, Japan

## The Wind Speaks (Triplet)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I waited in a sheltered glen  
To keep my April tryst with Spring  
And found a lone white violet when  
I waited in a sheltered glen—

A note that only Spring could pen:

She would be late—then whistling

I waited in a sheltered glen

To keep my April tryst with Spring.

Hazel Harper Harris.

## Mr. Bluejacket

He is only a common bluejacket, nothing more and nothing less, and when I begin to paint his picture in feeble words, I remember mournfully the old farmer's over-tried jest and I wonder if my book is big enough to contain Mr. Bluejacket.

I wonder if there is a finer type of man than the rank and file of the British Navy which gives out to the coastguard service; the coastguardsmen, of course, the picked, first-class, perfect, common bluejacket. He does his first ten years at sea, and his character is sufficiently stainless, he is then promoted to guard the shores of England. This has been the career of our Mr. Bluejacket. From nearly every ship, his discharge has been, I believe, "Exemplary," until that particular encomium was done away with.

His gentleness of soul reveals itself in his love of the beautiful, the young and the helpless, and also in countless little ways which show the utter cleanliness of his heart and mind. I cannot imagine his ever having used a coarse expression, or even dropping dirty mean or discourteous language. You can see his letters and private papers all under his eye and he doesn't take the very faintest interest in them. He has posted many letters for me in his time, but I do not believe he could tell me the name or rank of one correspondent. He is utterly above all such smallnesses and all gossip...

Sing it again!" said Jean Michel. Jean-Christophe tried; he could not remember the tune. Proud of having attracted his grandfather's attention, he tried to make him admire his voice and sang after his own fashion an air from some opera, but that was not what the old man wanted. Jean Michel said nothing, and seemed not to notice him anymore. But he left the door of his room ajar while the boy was playing alone in the next room.

Every Sunday morning . . . he picks a bunch of wild flowers, from the very first week that there are any to pick. He arranges them himself and often gives them to me for the dining-room table. He can not bear the dining-room without flowers, and if I have carelessly not replenished the jug, he always complements how bare the table looks. He keeps that jug going with flowers up to the very last bloom, and his own cottage is never without a bunch of flowers.

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Every Sunday morning . . .



# Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## International Guild Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau

**Y**OUNG people, observers note, are taking up with the modern musical movement as something that belongs to them. The audience of tomorrow is showing a desire to school itself in the sonorities of tomorrow. The public that must decide the relative merits of the composers now writing is finding the understanding of the new rhythm, the new melody, the new harmony, and the new counterpoint that will enable it to pass judgment, and to separate originators from imitators.

Advantageously young men and women interest themselves in the advanced cause, too, since in doing so they enlarge their view of the classics. They can find no discipline more strengthening than comparison of the works of present and former masters; no ray more illuminating than the backward light from a chamber-music score, for example, of the twentieth century upon one of the eighteenth.

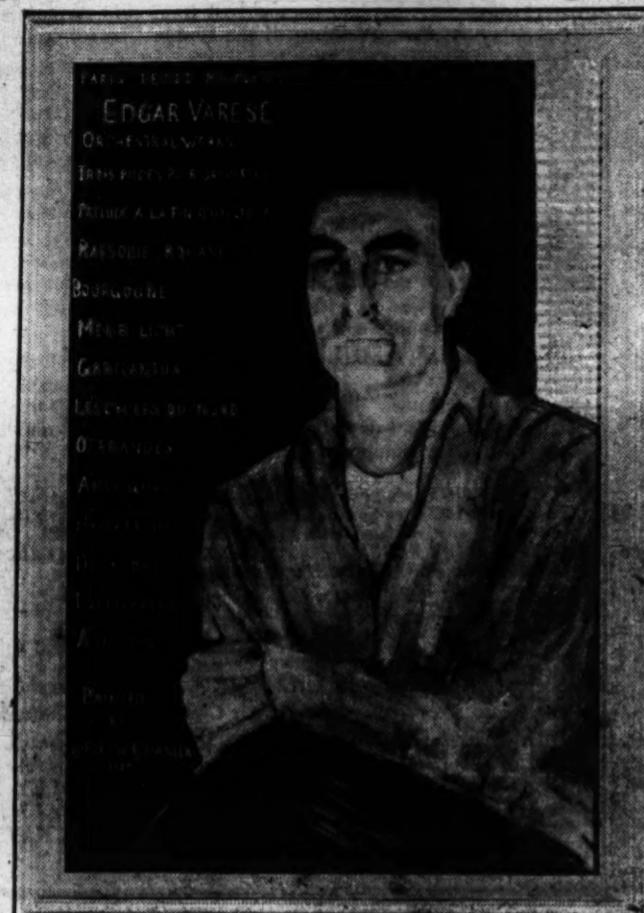
Therefore, a school of particular value is the International Composers' Guild, which held the third meeting of its sixth session under the direction of Mr. Rudzinski at "Eolian Hall" last night, a considerable portion of the house being of the youthful element. Now did it matter that all the performers—Philadelphia Orchestra men and three soloists—were artists of the first mark? The program received the attention and the music the applause.

A Concerto for violin, piano, and 12 wind instruments by Alban Berg, but a month ago brought out in Berlin, was given for the first time in New York; Oscar Ziegler, pianist, and Joseph Achron, violinist, taking part. In the piece, the symphonic poem idea prevails, though the application is abstract rather than pictorial. What the composer seems chiefly bent on achieving is a clearly voiced scheme of counterpoint. To describe is evidently not his main intention. Color, indeed, enters into his plan, but always in the way of accenting the design. Portrayal, characterization and representation, if such things be at all implied, pertain to inner qualities of persons and objects, rather than to external appearances. Liszt-like means are used for the attainment of a Bach-like effect. The grand orchestra is compressed to a small ensemble. If the composer slips anywhere in his calculations, it is in his trusting the violin to make itself effective against the odds of nine wood and four brass instruments, besides the piano. But whatever may be said on the negative side, the concerto is truly a

masterful study in a novel chamber-music form.

A concerto for harp and seven wind instruments by Carlos Salzedo was produced. Mr. Salzedo taking part as harpist. The piece should make an admirable diversion for symphony concert organizations with which Mr. Salzedo appears as soloist; or with which any other harpist appears, for that matter, if there is another who equals him in brilliancy of execution and mastery of the harp tone colorings. A portion of the concerto is a minuet in five-quarter, instead of three-quarter time. A little question for listeners to amuse themselves with will be: Where does the minuet end? For to this little dance movement is tacked

W. P. T.

Photograph by Peter A. Juley & Son, New York. After Painting by Robert W. Changé  
EDGAR VARESE

## Two Novelties on Stokowski's Program

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (Special Correspondence)—The first performance on the Pacific coast of Bach's Saint Matthew Passion music was given in the Shrine Auditorium last evening by the Los Angeles Oratorio Society, assisted by the Smithsonian Capella choir, the Cecilian Singers, a boys and girls' choir from the Robert Louis Stevenson Junior High School and 60 members of the Philharmonic Orchestra.

This presentation marked, undoubtedly, the crest of the wave in musical affairs on the Pacific coast, and very likely, also, the high tide in the career of the conductor, John Smallman, whose many years of patient study and loving devotion came to fruition in an inspired and inspiring interpretation of one of the greatest choral pieces in musical literature. There was brilliant singing by a chorus remarkable for dynamic range, tonal quality (notably a gripping *sotto voce*), diction, emotional flexibility and the regular technic of chorus work. Witness the outbursts of fury in the double chorus, "Barabbas" and "Let Him be Crucified"; the heavy sadness of "When Life Begins to Fall Me" and "Now the Lord to Rest Is Laid". In the latter the atmosphere was exceptional. Very moving was the chorale by children's voices of "Near Thee Would I be Staying."

Of the soloists, Fred Fenton deserves first mention for his sympathetic and effective rendition. Special mention should be made of his wonderful mezzo voice work in the "Last Supper" and "Last Judgment." Mr. Fenton handled the difficult intervals allotted to the Narrator with a poise and surety which bespeak the artist. Vernice Brand, contralto and Corinne Wells, soprano, sang with lovely quality.

This article would not be complete were not a word said for the audience which, numbering well over 5,000, listened reverently to this music, as though it were, indeed, participating in a religious service.

The final concert of the Persinger String Quartet in the Community Arts Series at the Beaux Arts Auditorium, Thursday evening, brought to a close some chamber music presentations which deserve more than passing notice because of the general excellence of the programs given and the superior finish of this ensemble, which was formerly known as the San Francisco Chamber Music Society. If Mr. Persinger absorbs a good deal of the spotlight, that does not reflect on the caliber of his associates, who are in every degree equal to any demands their leader may make on them. This was proved over and over again in the rendition of this program. In the Schumann's A major quartet there was the very essence of romanticism, imagination, warmth. In the Brahms Cello Sonata Op. 38 Mr. Ferner displayed magnificent tone and technic. Mr. Persinger had his versatility by presiding at the piano. In the presence of the younger generation, Mr. Persinger as a pianist is a very good violinist. The beauty of tone of both Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone came to the fore in the Bloch Pastoral, a virile, quasi-oriental composition, beautifully written. The Ipolitoff-Ivanoff Humoreske-Scherzando and Gardner's "In the Canebreak" are pleasing if not momentous.

The Yale University Dramatic Association will present "Bold Bad Men," a comedy by William B. Kip '26, at the Heckscher Theater, Fifth Avenue, and 104th Street, New York, on Friday evening, April 29. "Bold Bad Men," which is said to be a melodramatic farce, laid in Arizona, has been staged in the new Yale Theater and in Waterbury, Conn. W. M. Hinkle plays the leading rôle and E. M. Woolley has directed the production.

"Hoop-la," a musical comedy in which Bernard Granville is featured, will open in Stamford, Conn., on April 22 and play the following week at Werbe's Brooklyn Theater. Mizzi opens in Allentown, Pa., in "The Madcap," tried out earlier in the season as "Green Fruit."

M. M. S.

The Wagner excerpts consisted of the Prelude, an excerpt from the third act (the music standing between the "Good Friday Spell" and the final scene in the Castle of the Grail) and the "Good Friday Spell." All were finely played.

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## The Filming of the Golden Eagle

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, April 8

**M**UCH is written of the great power of the cinema for good, but the writers are generally visionaries writing of the future. Looking steadily at things as they are in the present, the cinema has already done one great service to mankind and perhaps greater still to animal kind. It has produced the highest type of sportsman—the naturalist, who goes shooting not with a gun, but with a camera, and who adorns his walls with pictorial trophies of animals seen at their best rather than mounted specimens, showing them at their worst.

These naturalists endure long and often weary hardships to get to their quarry, and a living animal seen through the telescopic lens of the passing season, the ninth in which Gabrilowitsch has served as conductor, and of good wishes for the one which lies across the summer.

There were but three numbers on the program—the charming "Rosamunde" overture of Schubert open, then the Brahms Second Piano Concerto, and after the Intermission Liszt's dramatic "Les Préludes."

Gabrilowitsch's performance of the keyboard part of the concerto—which has been played locally enough times to give Detroit concertgoers pretty definite notions of what can be done with it—was one of the finest exhibitions of his pianistic art he has ever offered his fellow-towners. The concerto itself, without having the showy qualities of a Tchaikovsky, has a measure of honest brilliance not usually associated with the name of Brahms, but well designed to give the soloist scope for his own imagination and Gabrilowitsch, of course, has plenty of each. What did surprise his hearers a little, however, was an unexpected power of volume in the climaxes of the concerto. The Gabrilowitsch fingers have always been velvet, but not always have the wrists revealed the steel that made the piano roar at the closing concert.

As for "Les Préludes," Gabrilowitsch delights to conduct it, and the result was a performance that held the audience in its seats long enough to give leader and me the second ovation of the evening.

## Harold Bauer Plays With Cleveland Symphony

CLEVELAND, April 16 (Special Correspondence)—Music to please the conservative as well as the modernist was included in Sokoloff's program for the nineteenth symphony concert, last but one of the season. Harold Bauer was soloist in the Brahms D Minor Piano Concerto, served in lieu of a symphony, and with the "Academic" Overture by the same composer filled the first half of the concert. After the intermission French composers held sway. Debuys first in "La Mer," given its first Cleveland performance, and Chabrier in the "Joyeuse Marche."

Stirred by the extraordinary beauty of the great French composer's use of instrumental resources, the men had given the iridescent music of "La Mer" most careful study, and Sokoloff lent to it his best inspiration.

Harold Bauer plays no music more superbly than that of Brahms. There is a sculptured outline to every phrase, there is power, richness of tone, and above everything, intellectual vigor. Sokoloff's accompaniment is as watchful as it was sympathetic. Never for a moment did the slightest indication from the soloist escape the director and never did the men of the orchestra fail in their response.

Later we see two more arias in more easily accessible surroundings: a lotto lady amid groves of fir on the mountain side. Here another hat-happier drama is enacted—comedy. Here brother and sister are on the friendliest terms. It is amusing to see the sister generally puffed with her plumage whilst the brother is concerned with his muscles; continually indulging in physical exercises, whilst she preens herself. Gradually the down disappears and feathers take its place, and just as brother and sister are finding their wings and preparing to leave the happy home, their departure is hastened by a gale blowing the nest to bits. But they are none the worse for their adventure and live on tree and mountain top, where the mother brings them their daily food.

In the last series of pictures one of the eagles has been captured, brought down south and trained to falconry, in spite of the anything but difficult matter to determine. Chabrier is one of the few composers in a lighter vein whose cleverness matches his gaiety, and in the "Joyeuse Marche" he loses no opportunity.

Duft orchestration. Instinctive rhythms, bright color and the pulse of youth won for it great applause, even after Brahms and Debussy.

## RESTAURANTS

By RALPH FLINT  
Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 19

ROCKWELL KENT'S newest ad-

venturings among big scen-

ers have netted him a consider-

able crop of handsome canvases

which are now on view at the Wilden-

stein Galleries. It is Ireland that has

furnished him this time with craggy

headlands and primitive reaches of

hilly country; and while

the land of the harp and the sham-

rock comes out looking a trifle like

certain ruder territories that Mr.

Kent has frequented in his unremit-

ting search for striking pictorial

material, nevertheless the net re-

sults of this painting expedition are

decidedly interesting and com-

mendable. I have never been one to

admire his experiments in oil paint-

ing, but in his still life studies, he finds

himself more clearly in line with

what he has at heart, if his expres-

sion of approval at the Seligmann

Galleries the other day for "classical"

modernism is to be believed. In his

figure drawings he has gone somewhat

in the direction of the more or less

naturalistic, and here the pencil marks

are felt to be indicative of a special warmth

and conviction. The etchings, while well

made, are somewhat tight and con-

strained in effect, so that much of the

fine detail goes for very little; but in

the main these small-sized prints

argue a man of taste and pictorial

distinction, one who is highly con-

cerned with the niceties of art but as

yet temperately given to expressing

himself therein. A group of soft-

ground etchings and wood-blocks by

D. Galanis of Paris are also on view

here, and point to an artist of pro-

nounced individuality and decorative

independence.

One of the most interesting of the

unheralded shows of the year is Hermon More's group of landscapes at the Artists' Gallery on East Sixtieth Street. He paints in such diversified sections as Woodstock, N. Y., and the Mississippi valley, and produces closely-woven panoramic vistas of cultivated countrysides, with houses and trees and patchwork fields brought into fine pictorial fusion. He wants breadth in his work as yet, but the visible token of his artistic powers is considerable. In his black and white drawings, Mr. More is even more convincing.

Theel Cudlip Grosvenor is at the Duddingh Galleries with some decorative canvases of more than passing interest, and she manages her pattern with some success and achieves an interesting cool, grayish undercurrent.

The galleries are to continue their policy of publicly handing unknown

artists of promise, and will receive

samples of artistic prowess on a com-

petitive basis this summer as last.

Irwin Hoffman is at the Ferargil

Galleries with paintings and water

colors; John P. Benson is at the Kennedy Galleries with marine

paintings, as is George E. Lodge, the British tempura artist, with studies

## In the Manhattan Galleries

he need not expect to be taken too

seriously for such derivative paint-

ing. A few water colors of his that

I noticed are not belonging definitely

to either the Sargent or the Mac-

millan schools appeared rather tame

and uninspired, but he possesses so

many fine qualities in his own right

that I have no doubt he will be sud-

denly emerging one of these days a

painter of real importance.

Walter Pach is at the Kraushar

Galleries with a small group of

paintings and a goodly number of

etchings and drawings. He ranges

about considerably in his painting,

obviously in search of just the

style and tempo in which to proceed.

At one moment he is rather old-mas-

ter and low in key, and at the next

he indulges in a gayly colored,

crudely manipulated bit of modern-

ism. In his still life studies, he finds

himself more clearly in line with

what he has at heart, if his expres-

sion of approval at the Seligmann

Galleries the other day for "classical"

modernism is to be believed.

In the first act the girl in the case

advises "Tommy" to save money.

He accepts her advice to such an extent

that he becomes a money saving bore

and the girl abandons the Tightwad.





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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Making for Enduring Peace

THE apparent collapse of the endeavors of the commission preparatory to the League Conference on Disarmament to prepare a practical program for that conference will be generally deplored. At the same time it affords justification of the foresight of President Coolidge in arranging as he did for a conference of the great naval powers to take up this task at the point at which the general conference will lay it down.

During the later days of the preparatory commission, effort was made on the part of some of the representatives involved to lay upon the United States a certain measure of odium for contributing to the failure of this endeavor for naval limitation. The charge was made that because the United States was not a member of the League of Nations, President Coolidge had sought to organize a disarmament conference of his own in order that his country might have the prestige of success in an enterprise which the League had impotently abandoned. Ambassador Hugh Gibson, representing the United States, and it may be said having been one of the most earnest and effective champions of disarmament there present, took up this challenge and disposed of it effectively. He pointed out that nothing could be the source of greater gratification to the United States than a broad general measure for the limitation of armament agreed upon by all the nations participating in the conference. But he averred, and truthfully, that the President's action in preparing for an agreement between the principal naval powers was simply a prudent endeavor to utilize such part of the machinery of the commission already assembled at Geneva as might be available in the event that the whole machine failed to work.

Apparently that failure is complete. The preparatory disarmament commission, when it adjourned on April 14, admitted failure. It is idle to attempt the allocation of this failure to one country or another. It is impossible to say what single issue most contributed to the collapse. Perhaps when the commission meets again on the 21st of this month to prepare its final report to the League Council which will meet on June 13, it may explain why nearly a year of negotiation has ended thus fruitlessly. The general feeling throughout the world will be that what was lacking was really the will to disarm. Had that been present in complete sincerity, it does seem that the obstacles growing out of the technical questions over the methods of naval limitation and the measure of international supervision might have been removed.

It is improbable that anything except a confession of failure will come out of the session which begins this week. And if that shall indeed be the outcome, how fortunate a thing it is that President Coolidge had wisely prepared for the less ambitious and therefore less complicated negotiations which should include five great powers. It is true that possibly three only will participate. France indeed has even rejected the proposition that her representatives should be present unofficially. But if France and Italy hold aloof, there still remain the three countries who share between them control of the seas in both hemispheres. A harmonious program for naval regulation can be entered upon by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, with an eye to the activities of the two nations not represented. The measure of limitation upon armament may be so fixed as to preclude any continuation of naval competition between the three parties to the agreement, but provide for swift action to meet any menace that might appear in the activities of the two powers which chose to remain outside the pale.

And finally, if as the result of such an agreement there should grow up a closer and more enduring entente between the three great powers, they could hold in their hands the peace of the world. It may be that this outcome of the League's failure may make more for the maintenance of enduring peace than any action which the League itself might have taken.

### Latvian-Estonian Customs Union

THE ratification of the "Treaty for the Execution of the Latvian-Estonian Customs Union," which has now been effected, is a notable event in the development of postwar Europe. Although the combined population of the two states is only about half that of the city of New York, their position astride Russia's path to the Baltic Sea gives them an importance out of all proportion to their actual size, and any international act, such as the present treaty, which might help to increase their stability, is a useful contribution to European peace.

During the chaos that followed the defeat of Russia toward the close of the World War, Estonia and Latvia proclaimed their independence, and subsequently fought side by side in resisting the incursions of the Bolsheviks under the Russian adventurer Bermondt, who was trying to carve out a principality of his own from the wreck of the Tsarist Empire. Having successfully cooperated to resist these enemies, they quarreled over the question of boundaries, and it is less than five years since the main street of the frontier town of Valk, along the middle of which the boundary line was drawn, was bristling with barbed wire and machine guns. Today the two states are pledged to take a big stride in the direction of abolishing that frontier altogether.

The new treaty is by no means a mere customs union. There is in addition to be complete unification of the customs and excise legislation, of the tariffs, of transport and communications, notably railways, navigation, air, postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless services, and of legislation concerning monopolies, direct taxation, trade licenses and labor protection; a coordination of the emission and discount policy of the central banks of the two states, and finally an examination of all treaties of commerce with other countries in order to make possible the unification of the system of the commercial treaties of the two states.

It would of course be easy to take the attitude that such a comprehensive paper scheme of cooperation will not work when the time comes to

translate it into practice. The joint commission which is to draft the necessary legislation may find it exceedingly difficult to reach agreement. And even if it does reach such agreement, the respective parliaments may refuse to enact the necessary legislation. At all events, there can be no possible doubt that, situated as they are, it is in the interest of both states to co-operate.

Both are agricultural countries producing the same goods for export and requiring to buy the same goods in the markets of the world. Both already have a wide knowledge of the co-operative system as applied to individuals. Moreover, both have found it expedient and feasible for the past three years to co-operate in the sphere of foreign policy, and they realize that there is plenty of scope for both to share in the prosperity which should ultimately accrue to them as connecting links between Russia and the rest of the world. Last, but by no means least, they both feel that, situated as they are between the upper millstone of Russia and the nether one of Germany, a united front is essential if they are to preserve their hard-won independence.

Thus this novel experiment in co-operation in the international domain starts with both the contracting parties under a strong incentive to make the new departure a success. That there will be difficulties no one, probably, realizes better than themselves. Not least among the obstacles is the fact that the union has all along been, and still is, strenuously opposed by Moscow. But if the experience of the past be of any assistance in teaching to overcome difficulties, no one need feel any anxiety about the outcome of this new departure on the part of these two gallant little peoples who have preserved their individuality through centuries of subjugation and oppression and are now once again tasting the first fruits of freedom.

### A Change of Scene at the Zoo

SCENES depicting the jungles of India and the palm-dotted spaces of Africa are being painted as backgrounds for the lions and tigers in the cages at the Bronx Zoo, partly, officials explain, to make the setting attractive to visitors, who are thus acquainted with the natural habitat of the beasts, and partly to make these latter feel more at home. It is a well-intentioned move and deprives the setting of some of its unpleasant aspects of captivity. Whether, however, it actually makes the animals feel more at home is debatable.

Many of the lions and tigers have been raised far from jungle precincts. They have never seen a palm tree swayed by soft and caressing breezes or sniffed the sand borne by the harmattans sweeping over the Sahara. To them a fresh fallen coconut has no meaning and the call of the jungle beasts at the water hole would be strange music to their ears. Therefore, there may be a definite reason for their apparently interested expressions as they gaze upon the tropical scenes at the back of their inclosure. It is no wonder that some visitors to the zoo these pleasant spring days claim to find the lions and tigers with their brows deeply corrugated and their eyes focused in far-away expressions. Perhaps they are pondering on what it is all about.

However, they appear to enjoy the strange, new scenery, and after all, it must be somewhat of a relief to them to be able to turn about face and gaze upon exotic scenes after having spent days upon days looking into an endless procession of strange and staring physiognomies.

### The Need of Franco-British Unity

IT IS not necessary to deny the difficulties of peace-making, and indeed it is desirable that these difficulties should be clearly seen in order that they may be met. Paris, as usual, has been the center of important diplomatic negotiations. The most acute conflict was that which sprang up between Italy and Yugoslavia. The danger of immediate hostilities was vastly exaggerated, but though the intervention of the powers has brought appeasement, there are problems connected with Albania which still require the utmost care if they are to be solved aright.

Italy put forward claims to a protectorate over the little enclave which peculiarly interests Yugoslavia. It is a pity that the merits of the matter were not studied diplomatically, and the exact roles of the two nations precisely defined. At present, the dispute has been patched up, but Albania remains a point of friction in the Adriatic. Mussolini has declared that Italy must expand or explode, and this is an ominous utterance.

The Balkanic nations, and the peoples of the Little Entente, are inclined to range themselves on one side or the other. Rumania has apparently fresh sympathies with Italy, since the Italian recognition of Bessarabia as a Rumanian province. This means that Rumania is being detached from the Little Entente. France has favored the Little Entente, but sees its control over central Europe rapidly escaping.

Hungary has been released from the interally supervision of its military arrangements, exactly as Germany has been released. Generally, it may be fairly said that Yugoslavia leans toward France, and Italy toward England; while Germany seeks to take up an attitude of neutrality. An equilibrium of forces, which must necessarily be precarious, and therefore perhaps in the realm of the perilous, is being built up in the Balkans.

Over all looms the shadow of Russia, which maintains its claim to Bessarabia and to portions of Poland. Poland stands between two fires—that of Germany and that of Russia. It must practice a policy of extreme discretion, and must cultivate friendships with its neighbors. In the little Baltic countries there is a struggle for control between the western powers and Russia, and on the whole Russia appears to have obtained an advantageous position. Further, Russian hostility toward the western powers is marked in the events of the Far East.

Possibly the influence of the Bolsheviks in China has been greatly exaggerated. Possibly the Bolsheviks have not brought about the situation, but they have used it for their own purposes, which are anti-English and far from pacific. France declines to take sides in the Chinese imbroglio, and is out of sympathy with

British policy. It is clear that though France and Great Britain are endeavoring to work together, and with the utmost good will contrive to put themselves in agreement on many points as they arise, yet the attainment of an absolute alliance of the two Channel countries, which would be proof against all conceivable eventualities, is fraught with practically impossible difficulties.

The views and the interests of France and Great Britain in China are by no means in accord. Whatever happens, it has become evident that Franco-British unity was never so desirable as now if peace is to be maintained in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean, in the Baltic, and in the Far East. Though it is true that *a priori* there can scarcely be a comprehensive Anglo-French entente of a universal character, it is disclosed in the plainest possible manner that working arrangements are more than ever desirable on all the crucial questions that perplex the diplomats. The world cannot afford a rerudescence of Franco-British differences in the Balkans and in China, where the old suspicions and resentments are beginning to peep out again. At any cost, there must be constructed a common front, or the cause of peace, which both countries have genuinely at heart, may easily be compromised.

### Women in Jury Service

THE admission of women to jury service in Rhode Island and the District of Columbia brings to a successful conclusion two of the twelve campaigns which women have been waging this year for legal permission to take their places in the courts as they have at the ballot boxes. Women now are permitted to serve on juries in twenty states, Alaska and the District of Columbia and they serve in various other countries, including England and Germany. Some of these states the service of women is optional, others they render service upon the same basis as men. In two states there are several anomalous relationships to women and the additional states where has as yet been no judicial confirmation upon the phrases in the law that "men and women" are applicable to women as well as to men.

It is no new thing which the women are seeking, since jury-service for women was employed in Babylonian times, 2200 B. C. Centuries ago, too, the English law provided for women juries in specific cases and women juries also were used in certain cases in colonial days in the United States, the purpose being to refer to women those questions which the court regarded as peculiarly within their knowledge or experience.

While the proponents of jury service for women today do not claim that all women are desirous of giving this service or that all women are free to leave their homes in order to do it, they have the conviction that to be a member of a jury is a civic service which should be rendered by all citizens and that women who have definite duties or home cares should be exempt by the courts just as men are exempt for as many as forty reasons.

The women who have been making state campaigns to obtain the right to jury service declare that women now have become an integral part of the system of government and must assume the duties and responsibilities pertaining to government. They point to the need for women voters to know by experience how the laws work and they say that, while women are becoming increasingly interested in the passage of good laws, they must realize that the passage of a good law is not in itself sufficient but that its operation must be watched and studied so that defects in administration and enforcement may be corrected.

The jury box is an excellent vantage point from which both men and women may observe the enforcement of justice, they hold, and such watch and study should result in an experience and working knowledge of the conditions by which the entire community would profit.

### Editorial Notes

There is justification for expecting that the hope will be fulfilled that is expressed by the Lowell Courier-Citizen, in a recently published article on Massachusetts' Centennial, to be commemorated in 1930, that by careful planning well in advance there may be avoided the exploiting of the observance for commercial purposes. This does not of course mean, however, that by proper advertising, this section shall not capitalize its history and secure the valuable attention of the world to its products in connection with this celebration. That the whole of New England is vitally interested in this centennial goes without saying, and many will find something worth studying in the statement of general objectives given out not long since by the Massachusetts Bay Celebration Committee:

To rouse individual and group appreciation of the possibilities contained in a fitting commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary, to encourage action by organizations and officials that will use the inspiration of 1930 for advance determining of plans and the realization of needed permanent betterments of beauty and utility; to promote elements of distinction, culture and festivity fitting for an adequate celebration.

It is curious that when the question of "prohibition" is discussed, mention is seldom made of the remarkable anti-liquor regulations of Muhammad. In this connection, however, S. M. Mitra, a well-known Indian publicist, writing some time ago in the London Spectator, made this comment:

Thirteen hundred years ago Muhammad (Mahomet) started in Arabia the greatest crusade against drink known to history. His crusade was a religious one. Wine of every kind was strictly prohibited by him. His law punished every wine drinker. The Prophet of Arabia did not make any allowance for alcohol for medicinal purposes. I have had ample opportunity of watching the result of this absolute prohibition of drink among Moslems in India. Though I have met Moslem gentlemen who were addicted to drink, I never came across a single liquor shop in any part of India directly or indirectly owned by a Moslem. European wines are, as a rule, sold by Parsis, and Hindus have practically the monopoly of native liquor shops. I am a Hindu, I have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the fact that after 1300 years the anti-drink crusade of Islam is still effective in India, and is the means of preventing at least 50,000,000 Moslem men and women in India from taking to drink. This shows that prohibition does prohibit, though not altogether.

Possibly the influence of the Bolsheviks in China has been greatly exaggerated. Possibly the Bolsheviks have not brought about the situation, but they have used it for their own purposes, which are anti-English and far from pacific. France declines to take sides in the Chinese imbroglio, and is out of sympathy with

### The Bookshops of Paris

THE quay bookstall with medieval savor is a witness to the eight centuries of book lore that have passed between the open booth of early Paris and the ultra-modern bookshop of today. The "bouquiniste" of the quay, who has been called the most artful merchant of Paris, successfully competed with the bookshops of mushroom growth throughout the city, though the passer-by may rarely view a sale, and his efforts to obtain a "find" prove as unsuccessful as the patient fisher in the Seine.

One book dealer of the quay, whose title is, "Le poete bouquiniste," has presided for thirty-five years at his brightly painted stall on a choice quay, where he displays a variety of treasure, books, autographs and ancient coins, that gain him the ample income of 10,000 francs a year. The dozen of the profession wears a suitable black hat of debonair brim, and there is a minute violet ribbon of the Palms Academie in the lapel of his rain and sun marked coat, since poems, romances and two enlivening books on the "bouquinistes" are to his credit, any of which for the asking he will autograph with a flourish and a sparkle of his blue eyes.

Those ever-recurring phrases in a Frenchman's conversation, "Avant la guerre," "Après la guerre," are full of meaning to the quay merchant whose license to trade and title to a stall are seven times the pre-war charge, and who no longer acquires his books by lot with a consequent 200 per cent gain on a sale, but must purchase them singly from a list in a depleted market.

Nevertheless, the trader's profits are greater than ever before because of the influx of foreigners, avid adventurers in books. His is not the idler's métier, it seems, whose time is passed on the quays in absorption of a newspaper or book, to the indifferent ignorance of customers, for the dealer is constantly occupied when not at his stall in purchasing, repairing and numerating his wares.

Nor is his career untroubled. Like "the merchant of the Four Seasons," poor "Craignobelle" of the pushcart, the book trader with his "two sous box" was cheated at first from bridge, quay and street. The un sympathetic Philippe d'Orleans, whose signed command as Regent may now be had at a stall for an ignominious sum, even threatened these merchants with confiscation and imprisonment.

Neither this decree nor other similar ones, however, prevented the development of these erudite merchants into "the great seigneurs of the Bohemian art of book selling," whose stalls, numbering over 200, were at last accepted and conceded a limited site by the municipal authorities on the banks of the Seine and became the haunt of the literati.

Anatole France, prince of flaneurs, who said he knew "no more peaceful pleasure than to search for books on the quay," had his famed predecessor, Bouleau, Hugo, Balzac and the dilettante Bouilliers.

Again the existence of the "bouquinistes" is menaced in the effort to modernize a Lutetia, and today brings threats to dislodge and relegate to a distant corner of the city "these citizens of the Bohemian and dusty republic."

Near the verdant point of the Ile de la Cite named for the Vert Galant of French history, a span of the Pont Neuf connects the quay stalls to a red-and-white brick house which was once the home of the advanced Madame Roland and now lodges the most progressive bookshop of Paris. It was lately established by a member of the old aristocracy, whose distant ancestor was no less a personage than that very Vert Galant, the popular Henri Quatre, because of a love for books and a desire to encourage and gather talented friends together in a more practical fashion than the anachronistic salon.

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